

PETROGRAD RIOTS PUTDOWN, TROOPS PLEDGE LOYALTY

Commander Of City Announces Latest Rising
Has Been Ended

100 ARE WOUNDED

All Military Organisations
Give Promise To Help
Maintain Order

MOSCOW CAPITAL?

Proposal Is Made To Move
Government To South-
em City

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, July 19.—The local Commander announces that the disorders may be regarded as definitely at an end. All the military organisations have given assurances of their readiness to support the efforts of the Government to re-establish order in the Capital.

The sailors, soldiers and workmen in Kronstadt remain but there are evidences that they are beginning to be disillusioned concerning the prospects of their coup d'etat. The troops in Petrograd generally abstained from the Kronstadt's procession yesterday.

One hundred persons are in hospital as a result of the firing yesterday.

Parties of Cossacks suffered very treacherous attacks. For instance, the mutineers and the workmen's Red Guard when marching in procession met a troop of unarmoured Cossacks and, following a few mysterious shots in the air, the mutineers fired a volley into the Cossacks, who galloped off, a number being killed and wounded and also some civilians. Shots were also fired on Nevsky Prospect when an armed regiment was passing a party of Cossacks, five persons being killed and 25 wounded in the subsequent shooting between the regiment and the Cossacks.

A machine gun regiment at Strelina near Petrograd has placed 15 companies at the disposal of the Government. Heavy rain is falling. May Make Moscow Capital.

Petrograd, July 18.—An extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet Council, today, discussed the proposal for the transfer of the seat of the Provisional Government to Moscow.

The consensus of opinion is that the decisive stage is approaching in the struggle between the forces of order and the forces of disorder.

Local troops are bivouacking in the General Staff Buildings and the Square before the Winter Palace where cannon have been posted. Most of the armored cars are at the disposal of the Executive of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates and the Military Authorities.

The Joint Committee of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates mentioned yesterday has passed a resolution that it is necessary to convene a pan-Russian Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates to consider the transfer of the whole governing power to the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates; meanwhile the present Government must exercise power. M. Tsereteli announced that this Congress will meet a fortnight hence in Moscow in order to prevent interference by the irresponsible part of the Petrograd garrison.

It is noteworthy that the Moscow Committee of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, after a discussion on the events in Petrograd, passed a resolution by 442 votes to 242 prohibiting street demonstrations in Moscow.

A letter from General Brusiloff's Chief of Staff alleges that the Extremist, Lenin, is an agent of the German General Staff. It is also said that Kozlovsky, the leader of the Maximalists, is the Chief German agent in Russia.

A joint meeting of the Soldiers', Workmen's and Peasants' Delegates (Continued on Page 2)

Judge Lobingier Leaves To Speed Court Legislation

Guest Of Honor At Tiffin; Tells Of Hopes For Action
In Washington

Hopes for speedy Congressional action in the establishment of a definite and permanent basis of legal procedure for the United States Court for China were expressed by Judge Lobingier at the American Get-Together tiffin held in his honor yesterday at the Carlton Cafe. Judge Lobingier, accompanied by Mrs. Lobingier, sails for the United States today. The Judge will proceed to Washington to work for the enactment of legislation in behalf of the court here.

The honored guest was introduced in highly complimentary terms by Consul-General Sammons to the large gathering of representative Americans as one who has done great things for the progress of the American judiciary in China and the Far East. Other speakers of the day included Mr. Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attaché, just arrived from Peking, and Mr. W. S. Fleming, acting president of the American Far Eastern Bar Association. A number of other prominent guests were in attendance.

"I shall not be at home long enough to do very much, I fear," said Judge Lobingier, "but there is one purpose in my trip which I hope will bear some fruitful results. I hope to add in the procurement of some new legislation for our port. I feel justified in saying something of this purpose in this community, as I might not in another.

"In other places in the East to which I have been assigned interest in the judiciary tribunal lies very largely among the members of the bar and the public gives it little attention except in times of sensational cases. The American community of Shanghai is interested in its court. That is a wholesome sentiment. And because of that sentiment I feel that I can take you into my confidence regarding the purpose of my trip home.

"There are some things that the court here needs. You are all aware, I think, that the court was created by legislation which was largely experimental and the enabling act was very brief. This was well for the creative stages of the tribunal. But my predecessors and I have come to recognise certain needs.

"The legal system today rests, not on any clearly outlined system of statutes, but largely upon the basis of judicial decision only. There should be a definite pronouncement by Congress as to the system of laws to apply, and this system should be made permanent and clear, so that all may understand.

"Early in my term I began the drafting of some legislation. It was very different from the form finally evolved, but finally a measure was framed which seemed to satisfy all points. A bill was introduced as long ago as 1914, but it never got to the committee. In February of 1916 a bill was introduced by Senator Salisbury, who had visited us here and was interested and informed as to its importance. This measure passed the Senate but did not get very far in the House. Major Holcomb, on his trip home last year, succeeded in getting the measure to a point where the Committee agreed upon it. If it had not been for the press of important matters which have arisen subsequently it would probably have been passed by now. That it did not may be just as well.

for new features have arisen in the meantime.

"By autumn I feel that we shall have action. One bill has been introduced into the House and two into the Senate. Whether they will pass the measure is problematical, but if not it will be because of the overwhelming preponderance of questions which may seem to the people at home, and which doubtless are, of more importance. But we must not be discouraged. The legislation producing the court itself was pending for a quarter of a century. I do not anticipate any such delay in this matter. I am going to Washington to lay before the committee the accumulation of information collected by myself and others. I think there can be no doubt of the ultimate enactment, but we must do all we may to aid it along. There are, of course, other features to the pending bill, but this question of a legal system, of what laws are to apply, is of the greatest importance."

Judge Lobingier added that in addition to his judiciary mission, he goes to America as a missionary for American interests in China and stated that he would be glad to undertake any public matters along those lines while in Washington and the States.

Mr. Arnold treated the meeting to one of his rapid-fire, epigrammatic talks on "team work" and the "get-together" spirit for the advance of American interests, commercial and legal, in China, and expressed gratification with the great steps made in regard to the United States Court.

"We must produce a co-operative machine," he declared. "The spirit of get-together is the only thing which has accomplished anything for us in China, and the spirit is gaining. We must learn to yell for what we want and to yell together, so that we may be heard across the Pacific. The American shell of provincialism has been busted. Now we are a world power. We must direct American attention to China as well as to South America. Let us consolidate in pouring information on China into the ready ears at home."

Mr. Fleming as acting head of both the Bar Association and the American Association of China, bade Judge and Mrs. Lobingier God-speed and wished the Judge all success in his trip.

"The American Far Eastern Bar Association owes its origin to our distinguished guest," he said. "He conceived the idea of its effectiveness, and also the idea of affiliation with the American Bar Association, to the annual convention of which he is a year's delegate. The members of the bar take great pride in having Judge Lobingier as chief judicial executive in China, and in the fact that his decisions have attained a wide prominence, not only in this part of the world but in the leading judicial publications at home."

Among other prominent visiting officials and business men who were guests of Consul-General Sammons at the luncheon were:

Director Howard E. Cole, of the Standard Oil Company; Director J. A. Thomas, of the British-American Tobacco Company; Captain T. R. Brown, in command of the division of American naval vessels; Mr. Harry W. Kane, of New York; Mr. B. M. Bryan, of Henry Peabody and Co., New York; Mr. Paul Page Whitman and Mr. R. A. Lindquist of the United States Department of Commerce; Mr. A. F. Bateham of the United States Department of Agriculture; Mr. R. J. Clarke, who recently joined the staff of the American Consulate General.

The Carlton Cafe management has arranged to turn over 25 per cent of the gross proceeds from the tiffin for the benefit of the American Red Cross to aid the American women of Shanghai who are taking up war relief work. Mrs. Lobingier intends to study relief work methods in practice home during her trip and to gather general information for the organization here.

Austrians Rushed To Eastern Front

Forces Opposing Italians Being
Weakened To Stem Tides
Of Slaves

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Udine, July 18.—A considerable movement of Austrian troops is noticeable in the rear of the Isonzo and Carso Fronts and is taken as an indication that the enemy is being obliged to send reinforcements to the Russian Front.

The Italians, profiting by the situation, are intensifying their artillery bombardment, especially along the Carso Front, thus engaging large contingents of Austrian troops. Simultaneously they have advanced their positions at some points seven hundred yards.

Canadian Election Is Set For October

Majority Vote For Extension Of
This Parliament Not Large
Enough

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, July 18.—The House of Commons passed Sir Robert Borden's resolution prolonging Parliament for a year by a majority of 26. Sir Robert Borden considered this majority insufficient and therefore there will be a general election in October.

The Weather

Fine and cool. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 66.7 and the lowest 75.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 97.2 and 78.7.

TING HWAI, CUSTODIAN OF PRESIDENT'S SEALS, UNDER ARREST HERE

Taken On Warrant, Secretly
Tried And Handed Over
To Arsenal

INSIGNIA TAKEN AWAY?

Charge Said To Be Illegal
Possession Of The Execu-
tive's Chops

General Ting Hwai, the custodian of the Presidential seals, was arrested yesterday by the Settlement police on a warrant charging him with illegal possession of the insignia. He was immediately taken over to the Mixed Court, immediately tried and at once turned over to the Defense Commissioner, Lu Yung-huan. He is now being held at the Arsenal.

General Ting a few days ago moved to the Kaleo Hotel for protection. His life had been threatened while he was staying at the Tai An Lodging House in Avenue Edward VII because he would not turn over the seals without a written order from the President, by whom they had been entrusted to him.

Since he has been at the Kaleo he has been closely watched, a representative of the Defense Commissioner having taken a room only a few doors from his. And because he feared an attempt either on his life or on the seals he had asked police protection.

Yesterday afternoon four foreign police officers and one Chinese entered his room with a warrant, believed to have been issued by the Mixed Court, and placed him under arrest. After he had been taken into custody, it is said, a box containing the seals was forced open and the seals taken away.

The whole affair was carried out with the strictest of secrecy. While it is generally the practice of the Mixed Court not to try until the next morning prisoners arrested in the afternoon, Ting was given an immediate trial and at once turned over. Who the assessors were and how much defense Ting was able to make are not known. When friends heard of the arrest and sought to arrange counsel, they learned the trial was all over.

The charge sheet and the sheet giving the evidence and the decision were carefully concealed at the Court. At the Central Police station the same was true and it was said even the police officers were not allowed to see it.

A friend of General Ting named Toh Kuo-ten received a telephone message from him at the Arsenal late yesterday that he was safe but would be detained for the present.

UNIONISTS MAY FIGHT CHURCHILL NOMINATION

Liberals Will Retaliate Against
Carson If Conservatives
Decide To Oppose It

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 19.—The Unionist Business Committee, which consists of one hundred Members of Parliament, has been summoned to meet, today, to consider Mr. Churchill's appointment as Minister of Munitions.

The Unionist and Liberal War Committees and the Parliamentary Air Committee have also been convened for a similar purpose.

The indications are that his appointment will be fiercely challenged.

Mr. Winston Churchill addresses his constituents at Dundee on Saturday.

It is expected that Sir Eric Geddes will be a candidate for election to the Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities where a vacancy has been caused owing to the promotion of Mr. C. N. Johnston, K.C., to a Scotch judgeship.

The Daily News says that Mr. Walter Long has intimated that he represents not being consulted concerning Mr. Churchill's appointment. The Liberal War Committee intends to retaliate about Sir Edward Carson's appointment if the Unionists make a dead set at Mr. Churchill. The Daily Chronicle states that Mr. Austen Chamberlain has been suggested for the Chairmanship of the Irish Convention.

Making An Officer At Ft. Sheridan



ATTACKING A TRENCH.

Students at the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, Ill., practicing vaulting imaginary wire entanglements. This "stunt" has been borrowed from the English system of training.

GERMANS HAMMERING WITH UNABATED FURY

Latest Attack On French Lines
Made Near St. Quentin
But In Vain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, July 19.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports: There have been active reciprocal artillery bombardments along the whole front which were particularly violent between the Somme and the Aisne, in the region of Valenciennes and Craonne and on the left bank of the Meuse.

After a violent bombardment the Germans attacked on Wednesday evening south of St. Quentin on a front of 800 meters, east of Gauchy, against the Hill of Moulin de Tous Vents. They obtained a footing in our front line but a counter-attack at dawn drove them out of the greater portion of the elements they had occupied.

After a very intense bombardment the Germans yesterday evening made a counter-attack against our new positions in Avocourt Wood but our fire stopped them before they reached our lines.

London, July 19.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We re-established the advance-positions eastward of Monchy-le-Preux lost on the 11th. We repulsed raiders westward of Cherisy and eastward of Oosttaverne. We carried out successful raids east and north of Ypres. There has been a reciprocal artillery action near Lombartzyde. (By wireless).—A German official communiqué reports: Concentrated massed artillery in Flanders frustrated English reconnoitring parties in the region of the coast and eastward of Ypres.

We stormed the French heights south-westward of St. Quentin on a front of a kilometer, capturing many prisoners, and defeated counter-attacks. We recaptured ground at Hochberg and Avocourt Wood. We repulsed a Russian attack southward of Kalusz.

Flyers Not Withdrawn For King's Protection

Report Denied That London De-
fenses Were Weakened Be-
cause Ruler Was In France

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 19.—The widespread rumors that the despatch of aeroplanes from London to France on the occasion of His Majesty's visit to the Front caused a shortage of aeroplanes in London on the 7th have been finally disposed of by a statement made by Lord Stamfordham, Private Secretary to the King, emphatically denying that any aeroplanes were withdrawn from London to give a display before His Majesty or for any object connected with the King's visit to France.

TUAN FORMALLY DEMANDS CHANG BE TURNED OVER

Government Asks Dutch
Legation To Release
Fallen Kingmaker

DR. SUN FOR BREAK

Proposes Establishment Of
Complete Provisional Go-
vernment In Canton

FIGHT IN CHENG TU

Fierce Battle Waged And
A More Serious Struggle
Is Likely

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, July 19.—The Government has requested the Dutch Minister to hand over Chang Hsun.

Wang Ta-hsieh, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, received the members of the Diplomatic Corps at the Waichiao-pou.

A mandate also proscribes Kang Yu-wei, Liang Tun-yen, Wang Shen-chih and Hi Chi-yuan for assisting Chang Hsun in the Restoration. The police and gendarmerie are ordered to keep watch and place them in custody. It is known that Liang Tun-yen and Liu Ting-chen have taken refuge in the Legation Quarter and it is reported that Kang Yu-wei is also there, though it was reported that he had escaped from Peking to Shanghai.

Liang Chi-chao, Tang Hua-lung, Tsao Ju-lin and Chang Kuo-han have assumed office. Admiral Liu Kwang-hsiung, owing to the opposition in the Navy, declines to accept the post of Minister of the Navy.

\$3,000,000 of the Salt Surplus has been released.

Dr. Sun for Canton Government

Canton, July 19.—Sun Yat-sen is recommending making Canton the provisional Capital of China and inviting the President, Parliament and Navy to Canton to organize a Republican Government. The Military and Civil Governors are considering accepting Dr. Sun's recommendation.

The Provincial Assembly has again resolved on a punitive expedition.

Many leading members of the Kuomintang have arrived and are holding informal meetings.

The Cantonese anxiously hope that acting President Feng Kuo-chang will reconvene the old Parliament, reorganize the Republican Cabinet and avoid a separation of the North and South. The Cantonese would support a Southern Government only as a last resource, recognising the weakness of either side. They would prefer President Li Yuan-hung to resume office.

Many reception are being given in honor of Sun Yat-sen.

Battle In Chengtu

Peking, July 20.—Only very meagre reports have been received from Szechuen but these indicate that the situation is very serious.

It is stated that General Tai Kan has retired to Chienchow and that General Liu Tsun-hou has occupied the whole city of Chengtu while Wang Ta-chien, the Chief of the Administrative Department, has been assassinated by the Szechuenese.

It is not clear how the fight began but according to the latest report the Szechuenese attacked the Kweichow troops and surrounded them in the Inner City. The latter fought desperately for ten days and finally were forced to retire.

Another report of serious importance is that Yunnanese and Kweichow troops are marching on Chengtu to avenge the defeat of the Kweichow troops and that mediation has failed and extensive fighting is inevitable.

A mandate orders all troops which have been despatched towards Chengtu to remain where they are at present and proceed no further.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru July 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. July 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. July 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. July 30
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia July 21
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. July 30
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa M. July 31
The American mail due yesterday will arrive today.

Commanders who disregard this order will be treated as disobeying military commands and punished accordingly.

War On Germany Taken Up At Cabinet's First Meeting

(From the Chinese Press)

The question of the declaration of war against Germany was thoroughly discussed at the first meeting of the new cabinet Thursday. It was generally favored. With the exception of Lu Kwan-hsin and Ling Chang-ming, the ministers were all present. Lu has decided to resign, owing to opposition from the provinces, while Ling was in Nanking to escort General Feng Kuo-chang to Peking. Wu Wei-teh, Chinese Minister to Paris, wired the cabinet urging its speedy declaration of war.

The Diplomatic Corps at Peking has announced its intention to negotiate with China for her entry into war under the same conditions as before Tuan's dismissal. The cabinet is expected to draft the declaration to be sent to General Feng for approval and effect it before negotiating for financial assistance from the powers.

Sixty Kuomintang Members of Parliament at Tientsin held a meeting at the Kobe Hotel yesterday, according to the Chung Wah Press Service, and decided to join the Shanghai Parliamentarians to organize with them on August 15, probably in Canton. They also requested their fellow-members who have resigned to withdraw their resignation.

President Li Yuan-hung is suffering from diabetes at the French Hospital and will not leave that institution for a long time. M. Conti, the French Minister, has ordered Wan Chen-shih and Liu Ting-shen, the two monarchists who have taken refuge in the same place, to leave the infirmary and take quarters at the French barracks.

To Re-Intern Germans
The Dutch Minister, J. F. B. van Blokland, has promised to hand over the German soldiers interned at the West Hills, who were released by Lai Chen-chun upon the restoration of Hsuan Tung. The envoy denied the rumor that Chang had fled from the Dutch Legation during a heavy storm Tuesday and said that negotiations are now going on between him and the cabinet of China for Chang's extradition.

Because of Lai's release of the German interned soldiers, the Ministers of the Entente Powers have lodged a protest with the government and demanded his severe punishment. Lai is expected to be executed.

Admiral Sak Chen-ping in a wire to Tuan refused to accept the post of the Inspector-General of the Sea Forces. He is now staying at the Yangtze Hotel in Hangchow.

Rumors are current in the capital that a provisional government is being formed by the six South and West Provinces, with Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting as President and General Tsien Chun-huan as Premier.

The Fourth Division, stationed at Sungkiang, has been ordered by Yang Shan-teh, Tsuchun of Chekiang, to be posted in Hangchow, as he finds that there are not enough troops to defend the province, although martial law has been already declared.

Chang Hsun's Wealth
The question of what to do with Chang Hsun's property is still unsettled. Chang's property is estimated to be worth more than Ts. 30,000,000. Besides real estate and buildings in his native province, Kiangsi, he owns property in Tientsin, Tsingtau, Tsinanfu, Peking, Hsuehchow and other big cities.

The newly erected palatial residence in the German Concession at Tientsin, now known as the special administrative area, is the most elaborate among his many homes, because it had been always occupied by his wife.

Chang was interested in numerous industrial enterprises. The public merely knows that he was the largest shareholder in the Bank of Communications and the Nanking Railway, but he had invested heavily in the shares of the Tientsin Chi Hsin Cement Works, Tientsin Soap Factory, Tientsin Match Works, Tientsin Foundry and Iron Works and the Kiangsi Forestry Corporation. His latest financial enterprise was his contribution to the establishment of the Ching Chen Bank, in which his investment ranked only second to Ni Shih-chung's.

The squabbles that he has received since he became Commander of the Yangtze fleet under the Manchu Dynasty up to his downfall, when he had a pay roll of more than 40,000 troops coupled with the taxes that he

was allowed to levy at will from seven big cities in Anhui, has swelled his private purse to overflowing. He also held shares in the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, the Han Yeh Ping Iron Works, the Peking Waterworks, the Yao Chien San Brewery, the Tientsin Leather Goods Company and many other printing and banking concerns.

Considerable sums were deposited by him in the Tientsin and Peking native banks. The only foreign bank that he made substantial deposits in, however, was the German Bank in Tsingtau, whose assets had been acquired by the Japanese upon its acquisition by the Nippon Government. His personal property, consisting of jewelry, opium, gold, curios, precious stones and rare writings and drawings, is mostly kept in Hsuehchow.

General Chang Kai-shu, Commander of the Third Division at Yunnan, yesterday in a lengthy telegram to all the provinces and the press throughout the Republic, invited the members of Parliament to go down south and convene there for the purpose of establishing a Provisional Government and electing a Generalissimo in order to overthrow the Peking Government.

Five charges were made by General Chang against Acting-President Feng Kuo-chang for negligence of duty, including his hoarding of opium while the Nation is prohibiting it, his participation in the monarchical movement and his allowing the rebellious Tsuchuns to advance on Peking without attempting to check them.

Kuomintang Statement On War Attacked By Paper

Reuter's Agency Service

Peking, July 20.—In a leader on the Kuomintang manifesto, the Peking Daily News says, with reference to the denial that the Kuomintang as a party has opposed the entry of China into the war, that had it not been for the action of the Kuomintang China would have declared war against Germany long ago. The Kuomintang let it be known that so long as Tuan Chi-jui was Premier it would not support the war-policy and all subsequent events turn on that fact.

"A fact that cannot be explained away yet is that the Kuomintang discovered some reason after it had supported Premier Tuan Chi-jui in the rupture of relations with Germany, for distrustful of the Premier," the leader says. "The Kuomintang accepted Tuan Chi-jui as Premier and Minister of War and accepted many proposals which he from time to time placed before it. Then, suddenly, it found that he was not to be trusted. Where this distrustful spirit was first engendered it is not for us to say; we content ourselves with drawing attention to it."

"Whatever the leaders say, it was the Kuomintang as a party which opposed the entry of China into the war and which, up to the present, has been successful in its opposition."

"The second part of the manifesto is taken up with a wordy expression of the political creed of the Kuomintang. The leaders of the Kuomintang must be very simple if they believe this nonsense themselves or believe that anybody else will regard it as anything but nonsense or believe that the majority of their party has the slightest conception of what democracy means or really believes in anything but an unbroken rice-bowl. It is quite time the leaders of the Kuomintang realized that the people long ago have seen through the devices of the Kuomintang."

Young Men Deceived
The leaders of the Kuomintang best known to the world are very young men who believe that they are too clever to be made tools of. These young men who believe they rule the Kuomintang are, as a matter of fact, ruled by the Kuomintang and the Kuomintang might well be called the Rice-bowl Party. This does not mean that nobody in the party has soul above the rice-bowl level but it does mean that every man who has a soul above the mere rice-bowl level should get out of the party. If all members of the Kuomintang were to be judged by those members who have attained Cabinet rank the Kuomintang would be a hopeless party. We believe that there are a few members of the party who are honest and sincere and we strongly urge them to seek better company."

"The manifesto of course has its frills. These are worthy of a few words. In the first place we note that one of the principal reasons given for distrust of Tuan Chi-jui is the fact that his training and experience as a servant of Manchu autocracy disable him for the government of the country as a democratic State. The leaders of the Kuomintang know this is nonsense. Apart from the fact that in this 'democratic State' Government by one man is impossible, even outside the verbal paradox, the authors of the manifesto give the country a choice only between men whose training and experience are precisely those they condemn in respect of Tuan Chi-jui

and men without training and experience at all.

Leaders All Manchu Trained

"The Kuomintang offers the country Wu Ting-fang, for twenty years the servant of Manchu autocracy either at home or abroad; Tong Shao-yi, the Secretary to Yuan Shi-kai in Korea as long ago as in 1895, trained under Yuan for a number of years and a servant of Manchu autocracy in very lucrative posts from the year of the Boxer trouble, when he nearly lost his head, to a few years ago; Wen Tsung-yao, another former servant of the Manchu autocracy, who was so autocratic in Tibet that he tried to exercise autocracy over his Chief and had to leave Lhasa in a hurry, and made, as he himself is fond of boasting, the quickest time on record between the Lama metropolis and Chengtu; and Tsien Chun-huan, the servant of Manchu autocracy, who made almost the longest time-record when going to Szechuen in 1911 and never got there and the shortest time record back again; whose nicknames we will not trouble to call to the mind of our readers and whose servitude to the Manchu autocracy began with his appointment in 1892 as Sub-Director of the Court of Imperial Entertainments. Even the recently adored idol of the Kuomintang, Li Yuan-hung, who, of course, is in no sense responsible for the vagaries of his former devotees, was once the servant of Manchu autocracy."

As an alternative to the experience and training of the kind possessed by these men, the authors of the manifesto, whose average age does not exceed the small thirties and whose administrative experience and training do not average a month, offer the country themselves."

Mines to Keep Ships In Heligoland Bight

British Zone Aimed To Prevent Vessels From Emerging Into North Sea

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 19.—Reuter's Agency learns from an authoritative source that the new British mine zone in the North Sea has been specifically made to prevent enemy ships and submarines emerging from Heligoland Bight. Slight modifications of its limits are being considered with a view to satisfying the representations made by the Dutch.

Troops Put Down Petrograd Riots

(Continued from Page 1)

has passed a resolution convoking a general assembly of an all-Russian Congress of Soldiers, Workmen and Peasants' Delegates to decide who shall replace the four Constitutional Democrat Ministers who have resigned. "Pending such decision all power must continue to be concentrated in the hands of the Government."

It transpires that during the disturbances on the 17th armed troops and workmen arrested the Minister of Agriculture, who was not released until he had listened to a speech by the leading Maximalist. Forced to Yield Village
London, July 19.—(By wireless).—A Russian official communique reports: We occupied the village of Novica but owing to losses withdrew to the east end of the village. On Tuesday we took 223 prisoners near Novica.

Our scouts attacked Turkish caravans southward of Petrakale and took some prisoners and burned the bridge across the Karshut-Damali. The situation in Petrograd appears to be improving. The 1st Machine-gun Regiment and the four last armored-cars guarding the entrance to the headquarters of the Leninists have submitted to the authority of the executive committee.

In the House of Commons today Mr. J. I. Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary for War, stated that there is no need for anxiety regarding the military situation on the frontier of Palestine, where the health of the troops is good.

FLASH LIGHT PHOTOS

A scientific job, every body with eyes open, no smoke. Prints submitted same evening

Burr 3 Remington

CONDITIONS IN INTERIOR BECOME MORE LOOSE

Looting Now More General And Troops Joining Wandering Robber Bands

VILLAGES ARE BURNED

Chang Hsun's Men Returning To Hsuehchow May Clash With Nanking Soldiers

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Hangchow, July 18.—Additional Northern troops have been reaching Hangchow from Sungkiang for several days. Martial law prevails. The situation apparently is under control and at present "all is quiet on the Chien Yang."

Looting Of Villages

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Tsingkiangpu, July 18.—The troops here under Feng Kuo-chang have been watching Chang Hsun's men stationed 30 miles away at Chang Hsin and Swuh Yang. Detachments have been sent to the borders of this district, but no fighting is contemplated. An arrangement had evidently been made, as Chang Hsun's men constantly came through their lines to make inquiries. There are several of Chang's men here in hospital who hear regularly from their men. The districts of Swuh Yang and Si Yang are full of lawlessness. Bands of robbers are carrying off men and children and holding them for ransom. This is getting to be the favorite form of violence. Three villages only 15 miles from this city were pillaged and burned by tufels two days ago, and several others are being surrounded. Gen. Ma's men had a skirmish with the robbers and six or eight wounded soldiers have been brought in. The robbers have held their ground.

The late political developments have been watched by the people with great interest. The general comment was that Chang Hsun's coup was doomed to fail. But secretly many wish the monarchy back. It is safe to say that there are few of the officials and gentry over fifty that do not long for the old regime, and few of the same class under fifty that do not wish for the republic. They all long for fair taxation and some kind of honest administration.

The canal almost dry three weeks ago is now even with its banks. The Grand Canal has risen ten feet. All the water courses in this district are full to overflowing with water coming from Anhui and Shantung, and heavy local rains cannot be drained off. The necessity of more

drainage canals to the sea is therefore apparent, else more famines must be looked for. The autumn crops are fine, the heavy rainfall has forced all vegetation. Any more rain will be excess.

Chang Hsun's Men Now Robbers

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Hsuehchow, Ku., July 18.—So far no more disturbances. The people are very slowly opening shops and resuming business on a small scale. It is reported that the soldiers who did the looting and burning last Thursday night are uniting with robbers, and that they have already robbed many towns and villages some 20 or 30 miles from Hsuehchow. From time to time it is rumored that they are returning to attack the city.

Several citizens have been executed because of their participation in the looting. We hear of no effort to capture or punish the soldiers who began and did the major part of the looting and burning. On the contrary, some of them are reported to have shared in the reward money, later distributed by the officials, to those who had refused to take a part in the loot.

A regiment of cavalry outside the east gate, the night of the looting, came to the gate and asked to be admitted. Those guarding the gates refused. The cavalry said they had a telegram from Chang Hsun asking them to protect his yamen. An evidence of their sincerity, they gave up their arms etc. But at this juncture, a great many more came rushing up. Those in charge of the gate gave their guns back to them and closed and is heavily guarded. It is thought that their objective was in truth, the General's yamen; but their purpose was to loot it, not to protect it.

It is commonly believed that the General left several thousand dollars in his yamen. Most of his family are still here. At least two of his wives accompanied him north. Today it is rumored that his disbanding soldiers are beginning to arrive from Peking. This is not calculated to help the situation here. The feeling between the soldiers from Nanking—now at the Railroad station—and Chang Hsun's soldiers is far from brotherly. Chang Chong-chang is in charge of the Nanking troops.

This afternoon the East gate leading to the T.P.R.R. station has been closed and is heavily guarded. They say that troops from the north have arrived. Perhaps it is the disbanding soldiers from Peking getting in. They were escorted to Hsuehchow, Shantung and Kiangsu border, by Peking troops and left there. Some troops in the city are preparing to leave. Going where? No one seems prepared to say! Among those deprived of their money, near the Railroad station Thursday night, was a Japanese. He was en route to Honan to buy grain. He was relieved of 20,000 or more.

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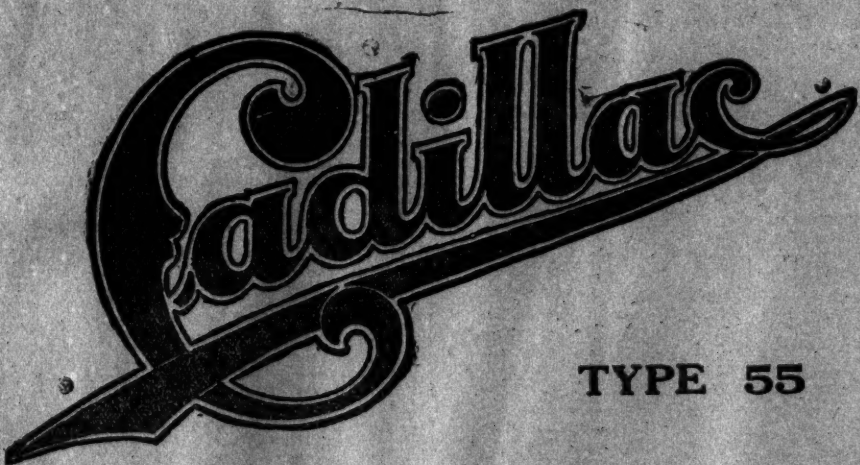
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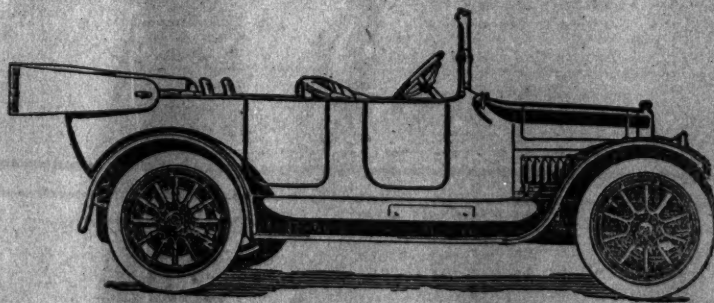
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NEW YORK

Root Bids Russia To Fight; Says Her Liberty is at Stake; War Pledge Is Given To U.S.

Tells Council Of Ministers America Battles For World Freedom. 'We Shall Fight Together,' Replies Tereschenko To Address

Petrograd, June 15, via London June 16.—"The Russian people consider war inevitable and will continue it. The Russians have no imperialistic wishes. We know that you have none. We shall fight together to secure liberty, freedom and happiness for all the world. I am happy to say that I do not see any moral idea or factor between America and Russia to divide us. The two peoples—Russia fighting tyranny, and America standing as the oldest democracy—hand in hand will show the way of happiness to nations great and small."

These ringing words, expressing the attitude of the Russian Government toward America and the American mission headed by Elihu Root, were voiced by M. Tereschenko, Minister of Foreign Affairs, responding for the Council of Ministers to Mr. Root's address of sympathy and good will on the part of the American Government.

Ambassador Francis presented the Root mission to the Ministers in Marinsky Palace, explaining that the members of the mission had come to Russia to discover how America can best co-operate with her ally in forwarding the fight against the common enemy. The presentation was very informal, only a few Russian officials and the members of the American Embassy attending. M. Kerensky, the young Minister of War, just back from the front, wore the khaki blouse of a common soldier.

Ministers In Rapt Attention

The Ministers listened with rapt attention to Mr. Root's address, which was a powerful utterance both in substance and in the manner in which it was delivered.

M. Tereschenko rose from a sick bed to attend the presentation and responded without notes, expressing great joy in welcoming the commission from America. He said that Russia's revolution was based on the wonderful words uttered by America in 1776. He read part of the Declaration of Independence and exclaimed: "Russia hold with the United States that all men are created free and equal."

M. Tereschenko briefly sketched the history of the Russian revolution, saying that the Russians, enslaved for centuries threw off all the old order just as the wind blows autumn leaves from the forest. Russia now faces two problems, said the Minister, the necessity of creating a strong democratic force within her boundaries and the fighting of an external foe. Then he declared for war and expressed unbounded confidence in the power of Russia to meet the situation.

Mr. Root said in his address to the Council of Ministers:

"Mr. President and Members of the Council of Ministers: The mission for which I have the honor to speak is charged by the Government and people of the United States of America with a message to the Government and people of Russia. The mission comes from a democratic republic. Its members are commissioned and instructed by a President who holds his high office as Chief Executive of more than 100,000,000 free people by virtue of popular election, in which more than 15,000,000 votes were freely cast and fairly counted pursuant to law, by universal equal, direct and secret suffrage.

America's Love Of Liberty

"For 140 years our people have been struggling with the hard problems of self-government. With many shortcomings, many mistakes, many imperfections, we still have maintained order and respect for law, individual freedom and national independence. Under the security of our own laws we have grown in strength and prosperity. But we value our freedom more than wealth. We love liberty, and we cherish above all our possessions the ideals for which our fathers fought and suffered and sacrificed that America might be free.

"We believe in the competence of the power of democracy and in our heart of hearts abide faith in the coming of a better world in which the humble and oppressed of all lands may be lifted up by freedom to a heritage of justice and equal opportunity.

"The news of Russia's new found freedom brought to America universal satisfaction and joy. From all the land sympathy and hope went out to the new sister in the circle of democracies. And the mission is sent to express that feeling.

"The American democracy sends to the democracy of Russia a greeting of sympathy, friendship, brotherhood, Godspeed. Distant America knows little of the special conditions of Russia's life which must give form to the government and laws which you are about to create. As we have developed our institutions to serve the needs

of our national character and life, so we assume that you will develop your institutions to serve the needs of Russian character and life.

Have Faith In Russia

"As we look across the sea we distinguish no party, no class. We see great Russia as a whole, as one mighty, striving, aspiring democracy. We know the self-control, essential kindness, strong common sense, courage and noble idealism of the Russian character. We have faith in you all. We pray for God's blessing upon you all.

"We believe you will solve your problems, that you will maintain your liberty and that our two great nations will march side by side in the triumphant progress of democracy until the old order everywhere has passed away and the world is free.

"One fearful danger threatens the liberty of both nations. The armed forces of a military autocracy are at the gates of Russia and the Allies. The triumph of German arms will mean the death of liberty in Russia. No enemy is at the gates of America, but America has come to realize that the triumph of German arms means the death of liberty in the world; that we who love liberty and would keep it must fight for it, and fight for it now when the free democracies of the world may be strong in union, and not delay until they may be beaten down separately in succession.

"So America sends another message to Russia—that we are going to fight, and have already begun to fight, for your freedom equally with our own, and we ask you to fight for our freedom equally with yours. We would make your cause ours and our cause yours, and with a common purpose and mutual helpfulness of a firm alliance make sure of victory over our common foe.

Quotes President Wilson

"You will recognize your own sentiments and purposes in the words of President Wilson to the American Congress when on the second of April last he advised a declaration of war against Germany. He said:

"We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a Government (the German Government) following such methods we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world.

"We are now about to accept the sage of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations, great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience.

"The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them."

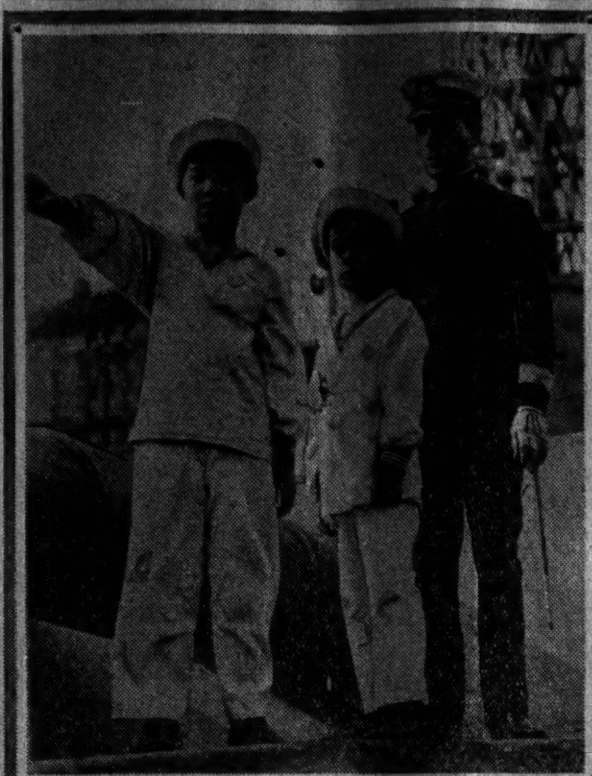
Russia As A Partner

"And you will see the feeling toward Russia with which America has entered the great war in another clause of the same address. President Wilson further declared:

"Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia? Russia was known by those who knew her best to have been always in fact democratic at heart in all the vital habits of her thought, in all the intimate relationship of her people that spoke their natural instinct, their habitual attitude toward life. The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character or purpose, and now it has been shaken off and the great, generous Russian people have been added, in all their native majesty and might, to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a league of honor."

"That partnership of honor in the great struggle for human freedom, the oldest of the great democracies, now seeks in fraternal union with the youngest, practical and specific methods and the possibilities of our Allies' co-operation, the members of the mission would be glad to discuss with the members of the Government of Russia."

Chinese Boy Scout In U. S. Pleads For Navy Recruits



ALL FOR AMERICA.

This photo shows George Chu, a Chinese youth who has enlisted in the U.S. Junior Naval and Marine Scouts. He is shown on the turret of the battleship "Recruit" in Union Square, New York, asking men to join the army and navy. Beside him are his little fellow countrymen, Lee Kon-you, and Commodore Trim.

John D. Rockefeller Jr. Tells His Opinion of Billy Sunday

New York, June 15.—"Billy Sunday's campaign in New York City has been tremendously successful—exceeding the most enthusiastic expectations of those who invited him here."

John D. Rockefeller Jr., who was largely instrumental in bringing the evangelist to the metropolis, and has been an active and influential member of the Executive Committee, made this comment yesterday as the revivalist's campaign drew to a close.

"I am very glad that I had a part in bringing this great religious force to New York, and I think the city has been greatly benefited by him. His meetings are over, but men and women by the thousands will continue to have something in their life that they did not have before.

"If only 10 per cent of the trail hitters, the new converts, stick to their resolutions to lead better lives, it will be well worth all the work that Mr. Sunday and those associated with him have done."

"Do you think he has made as big a splash in this city as was expected?" one interviewer asked Mr. Rockefeller.

"I will answer that this way," was the reply. "I remember when I used to ride around the Kensico Reservoir up the State. I could throw a stone into it and see the widening circles of ripples. But now that reservoir is just one small lake in the great chain of bodies of water that make up the Ashokan system which supplies us down here. If I would throw a rock the ripples could not be seen throughout the whole system, although they would be felt. So it is with this city. You cannot see all the results of the splash made by Mr. Sunday, but the results are there nevertheless."

Campaign Scarcely Begun

"So far as the awakening of the city to religious things is concerned, the campaign is scarcely begun. Think of the vast number of men and women who have been led by Billy to take an interest in cleaner living. Think of the thousands in the choir, and in the body of ushers, who, attending night after night, have had their spiritual interest constantly stimulated.

"They will all continue as individual forces working for better things. Then think of the wonderful new impetus that has been given

vestment. It would not do for us to stop and fall to collect our dividend. That is what we will do in the future. We will be collecting this dividend, I believe, for years in the future.

To Visit Each "Hitter"

"I think each individual trail hitter should be personally visited, and encouragement given to him and his interest in the church kept constantly stimulated. This will be done, I believe, and organizations will be formed among the trail hitters. The Executive Committee—in a modified form—is going to continue in existence. For a long, long while New York will feel the beneficial effects of Billy Sunday's presence here.

"I know one prominent business man, a large subscriber to the campaign, who had the pleasure of seeing his brother hit the trail the other night, and he said to me: 'Mr. Rockefeller, the happiness I get from my brother trying to do better is worth everything I have done to help the campaign along.' I believe there are hundreds of such cases."

Mr. Rockefeller at this point told what he thought of Billy Sunday's presence here.

"Every one knows the criticisms of him," he said. "This is what I think: The first criticism is that he is insincere. I am confident that no one can believe that after seeing and hearing him, I do not know of a more sincere man anywhere."

"Then they said he was out for the money. Well, I studied Mr. Sunday's financial methods—I had an investigator follow his work and make a report to me—and I found that no effort was made anywhere to get contributions. The people whom he had helped gave what they felt like giving. No one was asked to give a cent. It is true that he did get, at various places, considerable sums. But at the same time, I learned, he gives away large sums to worthy purposes, including missionary work. Money Charge Refuted.

"Anyhow, he knocked the bottom out of that criticism by his wonderfully generous offer, at his opening meeting, to turn over whatever was given to him to the Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Association. That offer, by the way, came out of a clear sky. None of us members of the Executive Committee expected it.

"Then criticisms have been made of Mr. Sunday's theology. Well, I wasn't disturbed by that. I don't believe one person in 10,000 is impressed by Billy's theology nearly as much as by his tremendous moral earnestness. We can get our theology from our own pastors or our own study. I might disagree with some of Mr. Sunday's theology; but I would find him helping me greatly, nevertheless.

"Then they talk about his methods. A prominent minister said to me before Billy came here, 'I believe in the reverent sort of preaching.' I replied, 'Yes, so do I, but the reverent sort of preaching isn't filling our churches, is it? I am for the sort of preaching that will interest people in Christianity, no matter what methods are used.' So right then and there I said to myself, 'There is only one place for me, and that is back of Billy Sunday in this campaign.'"

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22 POUNDS OF SUGAR A 'HOARD' IN LONDON

To Keep It American Woman Gets Store License

London, May 30.—There is a woman of prominence in the American colony in London who holds a Government license as a shopkeeper. Her store technically is the kitchen of her beautiful house in the fashionable section of Harrow.

It happened this way: The woman had to get the license in order to retain a present of twenty-two pounds of sugar sent by a relative in the United States—two eleven pound parcel post packages sent because

of the fear in America that the people in England were suffering for want of sweets.

"Have you a license?" asked an English post office inspector when the packages arrived.

"A license?" returned the American woman, puzzled. "A license? What for?"

"To receive the sugar which has been shipped to you from America," said the inspector.

"But that is a present. I am not a shopkeeper. I didn't order the sugar. It came unsolicited."

"That makes no difference," replied the inspector. "It's against the defence of the realm regulations to 'hoard' sugar. You must have a license."

There was no other way. The inspector won.



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KING HENRY VII

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WASHINGTON CHEERS THE RUSSIAN MISSION

Enthusiastic Crowds Line The Streets To Welcome Envoy Bakmetieff

SUPPLIES NOW TO BE MOVED

Two Of Shipping Board's Fleet To Start For Russia With Machinery

Washington, June 19.—Washington opened its arms to the Russian diplomatic mission headed by Ambassador Boris Bakmetieff today with warmth and enthusiasm. Greeted by Secretary Lansing and other officials and escorted through streets lined with cheering people and honking automobiles, the mission received a welcome expressive of this country's response to the mighty democratic upheaval in Russia.

Having rested during the afternoon from their five weeks' trip, the visitors dined quietly tonight at the home placed at their disposal. Tomorrow they will pay their respects to Secretary Lansing and go with him to the White House to be received by President Wilson and to present a message from the new Russian Government.

Lieut. Gen. Roop will convey the greetings of the Russian Army to Secretary of War Baker.

Russians In Uniform

The Russians presented an impressive sight as they alighted from the train. Many were in the Russian uniform of a khaki coat, blue trousers and black knee boots. Ambassador Bakmetieff, the head of the mission, advanced between Third Assistant Secretary Long, who had met the mission in Chicago, and Counselor Onou of the embassy here, to meet Secretary Lansing and other American officials. Afterward he presented each member of the mission personally to the Secretary.

A hearty cheer greeted the mission as they passed out of the station, and several red flags were waved. Big crowds, free at the lunch hour, greeted the mission all along the way and showed the warmest interest in the far-distant allies. The Russian Embassy, which since the retirement of former Ambassador George Bakmetieff, who is not related to the head of the present mission, has been closed and silent, was decorated today with the Russian commercial flag, horizontal white, blue and red, together with the Stars and Stripes.

The following are members of the special embassy in order of their rank: Ambassador Boris A. Bakmetieff (and wife).

Lieut. Gen. Roop, representative of the Russian Army.

Professor Lomonosoff, member of the Council of Engineers and representative of the Ministry.

Professor Borodine, representative of the Ministry of Agriculture.

M. Novitsky, representative of the Ministry of Finance.

Attaches—M. Soukine, First Secretary of Legation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Captain Dubassoff of the Guard, aide de camp, (and wife), and Captain Chutt.

The following members will remain in Washington for the present: M. Soukine, as Diplomatic Secretary to the mission; Karpovitch, as private secretary to the Ambassador; Captain Dubassoff, aide de camp to the Ambassador; Baron Gunsburg, attache; Lieut. Gen. Roop and his adjutants, Captain Martineff and Captain Chutt; M. Novitsky, chief of the financial section, and his two assistants, M. Pertzoff and M. Boushkaroff; Mme. Sergievsky, stenographer, and M. Sergievsky, representing the Russian press.

The chief of the technical delegations who will stay in Washington for a short time taking part in the official program and then will proceed to New York are: Professor Lomonosoff, railways and communications; Professor Borodine, agriculture, and Colonel Oranovsky, munitions and supplies. Other members whose work is purely technical will go to New York immediately.

Neither Lincoln Steffens nor M. Protopopoff accompanied the mission, as previously had been announced.

Seized German Ships Chartered

Two vessels of the Shipping Board's fleet were chartered today to Russia for transporting to Archangel part of the 300,000 tons of Russian supplies awaiting shipment at New York. Other ships will be given to the Russians as fast as they are available. The Russian port will be icebound again before Oct. 1. The vessels chartered today are from the enemy fleet seized in American ports at the outbreak of the war. They are of about 7,000 tons each.

The Russians will move first agricultural machinery for harvesting grain crops about to ripen on the steppes. This would be sent overland to the Pacific Coast and shipped from there to Vladivostok but for the great freight congestion already existing at Russia's Eastern port. Removal of locomotives and cars from the Siberian Railway to interior Russia has permitted one billion tons of freight to pile up at Vladivostok, which the Russians have no hope of moving until they can transport from America a large number of locomotives and cars now awaiting shipment on the Pacific Coast. The Russians have bought in this country 1,000 locomotives and 200,000 freight cars for the Siberian line.

Russia never had a large merchant

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



OUTDOOR SPORT.

KIDDING THE BALL PLAYERS
WIFE WHO SITS IN THE
GRANDSTAND TO CHEER
HER DOUGA GATHERER ON

most, and now has virtually no ships. Most of the Russian vessels are small, and at present are operated by the British between England and France. In exchange for this the British have supplied the Russians with coal and other commodities in British bottoms, but the submarine campaign has made such inroads on British shipping that the British are withdrawing their ships.

Plans Of Welcome In New York

Plans are being made for an all-Russian mass demonstration to welcome the extraordinary Russian diplomatic and war mission when it visits this city. The extraordinary mission reached Washington yesterday and will probably arrive in this city a week from Saturday.

Professor Alexander N. Saknovsky, former President of the Zemstvo Union and present head of all Russia's commissions in this city, announced tentative plans for the reception of the Muscovite envoys yesterday. These include a demonstration at the Battery, should the envoys land there, or at the Pennsylvania Station, in which 25,000, representing every Russian element and activity in this city, will participate. An all-Russian reception in Madison Square is also being arranged.

Professor Saknovsky said that he was in communication and co-operating with Mayor Mitchell in relation to exercises in the City Hall shortly after the arrival of the envoys extraordinary, at which the welcome of the city will be officially extended to the visitors from the former realm of the Tsar.

BELGIAN COMMISSION MAY EXTEND ITS STAY

Visitors Complete Their Business, But Government Plans Further Entertainment

Washington, June 19.—The Belgian War Mission, having expressed to American officials Belgium's gratitude for what this country has done for her stricken people, regards its work here as complete, since it came neither to seek men, money nor ships, nor to give advice.

Now that the mission is here, however, officials are eager to show in more than a perfunctory way their deep sympathy for Belgium's war aspirations. Suggestions will be sought on many phases of the war and it is likely that the mission will visit several other cities in order to cement the bond between the two countries.

Tonight the members were the guests of Secretary Lansing at a formal dinner.

The text of the letter from Albert, King of the Belgians, to President Wilson, as presented at the White House yesterday by Baron Moncheur, Chairman of the Commission, was made public by Secretary Lansing today, after it had been officially translated, as follows:

His Excellency, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America.

Great and Good Friend: I commend to your Excellency's kindly reception the mission which bears this letter. This mission will express to the President the feelings of understanding and enthusiastic admiration with which my Government and people have received the decision reached by him in his wisdom. The mission will also tell you how greatly the important and glorious role enacted by the United States has confirmed the confidence which the Belgian nation has always had in free America's spirit of justice.

The great American nation was

particularly moved by the unwarranted and violent attacks made upon Belgium. It has sorrowed over the distress of my subjects subjected to the yoke of the enemy. It has succored them with incomparable generosity. I am happy to have an opportunity again to express to your Excellency the gratitude which my country owes you, and the firm hope entertained by Belgium that on the day of reparation, toward which America will contribute so bountifully, full and entire justice will be rendered to my country.

My Government has chosen to express its sentiments to your Excellency through two distinguished men, whose services will command credence for what they have to say, Baron Moncheur, who for eight years was my representative at Washington, and Lieut. Gen. Leclercq, who has earned high appreciation during a long military career.

I venture to hope, Mr. President, that you will accord full faith and credence to everything that they say, especially when they assure you of the hopes I entertain for the happiness and prosperity of the United States of America, and of my faithful and very sincere friendship.

ALBERT

Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The L.C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The L.C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Hankow for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Fochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hainfung left Tien-

tain for Shanghai via Chefoo on Wednesday.

The L.C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Shangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Shinfoo (chartered left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday).

The water mark at Hankow on the 17th instant was 40' 7", at Kiangling on the following day 38' 1", and at Wuhu on the 19th 23' 6".

The N.Y.K. Yokohama Shanghai line s.s. Ori Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at N.Y.K. wharf today, about 6 a.m. She will be despatched for Nagasaki on Tuesday, July 24.

GERMANY'S GRAIN CROP BAKING IN HEAT WAVE

Drought Throughout Country, Unbroken Since May, 'Almost Catastrophic'

Copenhagen, June 19, (via London).—Throughout Germany, according to reports here, all valuable grain crops are burning up, as they did in 1915, in a terrific heat wave. A prolonged drought has not been broken since early in May. Berlin on Sunday experienced the hottest June 17 on record in the seventy years' experience of the Weather Bureau. Tropical temperatures were also reported everywhere west of the Oder River. News reports of horse races and other sporting events feature "the long it would be before this divine terrific, abnormal, scorching" heat, chastisement would bring the people Many horses were scratched on the

opening day of the Hamburg Derby Week because the track, built on a marshy corner moor, was baked too hard for safety.

The Weather Bureau states that the prospects for rain or lower temperatures are very slight. The effect of the drought on grain crops around Berlin, where only eight millimeters (less than one-third of an inch) of rain have fallen since May 1, is described by a neutral, who arrived here on Friday, as almost catastrophic.

The Sunday sermon writer in the Berlin Kreuzzeitung, who recently indulged in a most startling blending of religion and politics, declared on the Sunday that the drought was sent as a punishment for the sins of the people for listening to the editors of the irreverent newspapers, and asked how other sporting events feature "the long it would be before this divine terrific, abnormal, scorching" heat, chastisement would bring the people Many horses were scratched on the

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"During my medical practice I know of several cases where your Castoria was prescribed and used with good results." K. MORRISON, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Your Castoria is certainly the greatest remedy for children I know of. I know no other proprietary preparation which is its equal." R. S. SCHWARTZ, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

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Shanghai

Weddings

Morton-Free

The wedding of Captain H. E. Morton and Miss Helen Free took place at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. C. E. Pearson, 53 Avenue Road. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Hykes in the presence of United States Consul-General Sammons and intimate friends of the contracting parties.

The bride looked most charming in a white satin dress with silver lace and a rose lace veil with orange blossoms. She carried a beautiful bouquet of white roses. Miss Vera Pearson was bridesmaid and Mr. Dan Wilson attended the groom as best man.

Following the ceremony several hundred guests attended an elaborate reception at the Palace Hotel. The fifth floor banquet hall of the hotel was lavishly decorated with plants and flowers and bride and groom received congratulations beneath an arbor of greenery surmounted by a huge white floral wedding bell. An imposing array of wedding gifts was on display in one of the side rooms. Many beautiful articles of silverware, porcelain, cut glass and artistic bric-a-brac were received by the newly married couple. Prof. Papini's orchestra played for the dancing and refreshments were served until 7.30.

Bride and groom leave today for Japan on their honeymoon.

Old Chinese Curios
At Y.M.C.A. Today

There will be an exhibition of old Chinese curios at the Y.M.C.A. reception hall, 120 North Szechuen Road, this afternoon. The curios are the property of Mr. M. K. Lee Yuk-tin and were recently brought down from Kwangtung and displayed at the International Museum. Some of them are said to be more than 2,000 years old. They were excavated from the grave of an ancient Chinese duke. The exhibition is open to all and is free.

PREACHERS' INSTITUTE

Special Correspondence to the China Press
Hangchow, July 18.—The Sixth Annual Summer Preachers' Institute closes today after a very successful session lasting one week. Seventy-four pastors and evangelists representing ten missions have been in attendance. The mornings have been devoted to Bible study and to a discussion of problems affecting the church in China and its ministry. In the evenings there have been addresses by eminent church leaders of the section. Among the leaders of the conference have been Revs. McGillivray, Vale and Feng Tso-kwang of Shanghai, Rev. W. B. Burke and Dr. Yang Vi-an of Sunghang, and Revs. W. H. Stuart, Sen Tsai-sen, and Kepler Van Evura of Hangchow. The attendance has been smaller than usual this year, the falling off being due to the stringent finances of several of the participating missions, notably the Northern Baptist and the China Inland Missions. The conference has been entertained by the Hangchow Christian College in its splendid plant overlooking the Chien Tang River.

Bubbling Well Police
Lose Tennis Match

In an Inter-Police Station tennis match played on the courts of the Bubbling Well tennis club, the visitors from Sinza Station scored a win of five sets to four.

The scores:
Sgt. Foley and Sgt. Rawlings lost to Sgt. McGillivray and Sgt. Rush of Sinza, 6-2; 9-7.
D. S. Peck and P. C. Fry beat Chief Insp. Aiers and Sgt. Doyle, of Sinza, 2-6; 6-4; 6-2.
D. S. Sullivan and Sgt. Patterson lost to D. S. Page and D. S. White, of Sinza, 6-3; 6-1.
Sgt. Colter and Trooper Sgt. Rock beat D. S. Kilkenny and P. C. Dixon, 6-2; 6-3.

SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

Lancastrians' Tennis

The following drawings have been announced for the Lancastrian Association Lawn Tennis handicap tournament:

Gentlemen's Singles

First Round: P. Isherwood v. P. Campbell; D. Leigh v. Doyle.

Second Round: G. B. Stormes v. P. B. Critchley; R. W. Hindle v. H. C. Leatham; A. C. Leatham v. J. Tomlinson; P. Isherwood v. P. Campbell v. D. Leigh or C. Doyle.

First round to be completed by July 23.

Second round to be completed by August 4.

Final round to be completed by August 11.

Gentlemen's Doubles

First Round: G. B. Stormes and C. Doyle v. P. Isherwood and P. B. Critchley; G. P. Forshaw and P. Campbell v. A. Walton and J. Tomlinson.

Second Round: H. Cheetham and D. Leigh v. Stormes and Doyle or Isherwood and Critchley; A. Cheetham and R. W. Hindle v. Forshaw and Campbell or Walton and Tomlinson.

First round to be completed by July 30; second by August 11, final by August 18.

All rounds will be best of five.

Mixed Doubles

First Round—Miss Reck and P. Isherwood v. Miss M. W. Tod and R. W. Hindle; Mrs. Isherwood and A. Cheetham v. Mr. and Mrs. Stormes; Mr. Sherman and P. B. Critchley v. Mrs. Spring and C. Doyle.

Second Round—Miss J. Tod and P. Campbell v. Mrs. Sherman and P. B. Critchley or Mrs. Spring and C. Doyle.

First round to be completed by July 30; second by August 11, final by August 18.

All rounds will be best of three sets.

Hanbury Ball Players
Lose To Japanese, 4-2School Men Show Better Form
In Their Second Game At Hongkew Park

The Thomas Hanbury School Old Boys' Baseball team lost yesterday in a five inning game to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha nine, 4 to 2. The game was played at Hongkew Park and the School men showed a decided improvement since their first appearance last Sunday. Quincy, at short, played a heady game and Hayward and Willis proved that with a little more practice they will develop into valuable units. Following is an abbreviated score of yesterday's contest:

M.B.K.				
	AB	R	H	E
Ueda, ss.	3	1	2	0
Ikedo, 3b.	3	2	2	0
Matsubara, 2b.	3	0	3	0
Sakurai, p.	3	0	3	0
Hashimoto, 1b.	3	1	2	0
Sasaki, rf.	3	0	2	0
Matsuoka, cf.	2	0	2	0
Yoneda, cf.	2	0	2	0
A. N. Other, c.	2	0	2	0
	24	4	24	

T.H.S.O.B.				
	AB	R	H	E
L. Quincy, ss.	3	1	2	0
A. J. Matland, lf.	2	0	2	0
F. C. Wittcock, 1b.	3	0	2	0
A. J. Willis, rf.	3	0	2	0
G. Jensen, cf.	3	0	3	0
H. Hayward, 3b.	3	0	3	0
J. A. Sinclair, 2b.	3	0	3	0
C. Passos, p.	3	1	0	0
F. Skinner, c.	2	0	0	0
	26	2	17	

By Innings:
M.B.K. 2 0 1 1 x=4
T.H.S.O.B. 0 0 0 0 2=2
Umpires: H. Kay and J. Murphy.
A return match will be played between the School team and the Customs team tomorrow at 3 p.m. After this game, on the same grounds, a pick-up team will play. Those desirous of a game are invited to be on hand.

REDS AND BLUES BATTLE
FOR THE SERIES TODAYEach Team Has Four Games
Now; New Series Plans
Still In Air

The Red and Blue Sox play nine innings this afternoon to break the tied club series. Each team now counts four games to its credit and from the closeness of the majority of the contests there is little to choose between the two aggregations.

The Reds have a distinct acquisition in their new backstop, Davis, who is a recent arrival from Yokohama. He figured prominently in Thursday's victory and shaped up behind the rubber like the real article in receiving line. There was a clamor from the stands on his initial appearance for the base runners to try him out, but after he had shot two men dead at second in the first two innings the Blues stole no more sacks.

It has not been definitely decided by the club committee whether or no today's game will wind up the present series, no official word having been received from the Navy regarding their entry of a team, or of two teams, into the week day playing.

Game starts at 3 this afternoon.

Cricket

S. C. C. v. Police

Shanghai Cricket Club will play the Police Club on the former's grounds at 2.30 p.m. today. The S. C. C. team will be:

E. W. Stage, E. G. Tait, C. Whitehead, W. C. G. Clifford, W. C. Foster, W. J. Haynes, E. G. B. Lover, A. W. Kibby, L. R. Wheen, E. G. Norman and W. C. D. Turner (Capt). S. C. C. 2nd XI v. S. R. C.

The Shanghai Cricket Club second eleven will play the Shanghai Recreation Club at 2.30 this afternoon.

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on the Recreation Club ground. The second eleven are:

W. E. Anderson, E. G. Barnes, D. Campbell, C. S. Cheetham, D. Cooke, C. D. Field, H. Langley, Churchill Knight, C. Martin, A. H. Leslie and W. J. Monk (Capt).

Reserves—T. G. Smeaton, E. Toeg, W. H. L. Warrenner, G. C. Ross, F. W. Etheridge.

School Old Boy's Match

The Public School Old Boys and the Hanbury School Old Boys play a match on the police ground this afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock.

The following will represent the Public School—E. J. Cooke, J. J. Ellis, F. Madar, G. Madar, C. Ollerdesen, F. Ollerdesen, J. Pearson, T. Pearson, A. H. Remedios, V. O. Remedios and A. V. White.

Reserves—B. Shirazee, C. Madar and J. Ellis.

Lawn Bowls

Junior Golf Club v. S. R. C.

The Junior Golf Club and Shanghai Recreation Club will engage in a match Sunday afternoon at 3.45 on the Hongkew links. The teams follow:

Junior Golf Club—G. B. Stormes (skip), G. Sherman, G. Larsen and F. George; A. Braid (skip), Angus Macintosh, W. R. Kinnipie and G. Hall; D. McAlister (skip), T. Ephgrave, B. Anderton and A. Taylor, T. Spring (skip), J. A. Anderson, G. Marshgreen and F. B. Walker. Reserves: M. B. Anderson and P. B. Critchley.

Recreation club—R. J. Bowerman, W. S. Featherstonhaugh, E. E. Lever, P. W. Reeves, W. G. Brown, R. F. Phillips, J. E. Lucas, S. M. Wallace, G. Manwaring, C. Komaroff, E. Thomas, F. Milner, H. Veitch, C. Thompson, F. E. Ramplin, E. Prince.

Reserve—H. J. Barnes.

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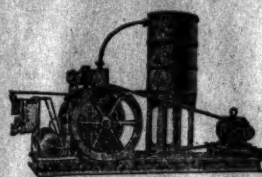
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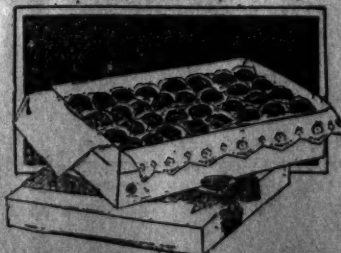
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WEATHER

The typhoon of the China Sea has
recurred N.E. of the Macclesfield
Bank and advanced towards the
coast of Hainan. Overcast
weather in our regions. Showers
and squalls in the South.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JULY 21, 1917

The Crisis In China

By David Fraser

Mr. David Fraser has contributed the following article on recent events in China to the New East, the new Anglo-Japanese monthly published in Tokio. Mr. Fraser's article is characterised by the Peking Gazette as being of refreshing sanity and breadth of view "which must add to its value as an independent review of the circumstances leading up to the crisis a month ago."

THE crisis which has suddenly arisen in China has definite causes which are not difficult to describe. At bottom there is the fundamental difference between Young China and Old China. Young China has dreamed the dream of political freedom, and seeks to gain reality for it by means of a constitution so framed that the power to govern the land is vested in the representatives of the people. Old China has seen its juniors at work and has conceived a profound distrust of their abilities. Moreover, Old China does not believe in the divine rights of the whole people. Government, to Old China, is a state of affairs by which those in the strongest position use the rest of the people for their own purposes, within limits of course, for it is understood that good results cannot be obtained from a beast of burden unless it is treated reasonably well.

Herein is the root of the trouble between the late Premier, Tuan Chi-jui on the one side, and President Li Yuan-hung and Parliament on the other. Tuan is of the old school, and a military man who thinks of his fellow creatures as companies and battalions to be maneuvered at the will of the commander. The President and Parliament take the other view, that it is the companies and the battalions who count, and that the commander is put in charge only that he may carry out the will of those under him. This is what happened in Peking the other day. The Premier asked Parliament to pass a certain resolution, sanctioning a policy which he had adopted. Parliament had already in principle approved of that policy, but now declined to pass the resolution because the members, of whom a majority is of Young China, had ceased to be satisfied with the man in charge. The policy was not the point at issue, but the personality of the man directing it. The Premier, then, invited the President to dissolve Parliament. The President refused, on good constitutional grounds, and proceeded instead to dismiss the Premier, again on good constitutional grounds. The Premier's friends, the military leaders in North China, have taken the matter up and threaten by military force to remove the President and to dissolve Parliament.

It must now be explained why the Parliament that only a year ago had nominated Tuan Chi-jui as Premier should suddenly become dissatisfied with him. In reality, Parliament was never satisfied with Tuan. A supreme factor in Chinese politics is the Northern Army, and although Yuan Shih-k'ai failed to ascend the Throne through its agency, when that misguided man died the Northern Army remained intact, still a great political factor. Young China walked back into Peking across Yuan's body, only to find that the Army which Yuan had created, and which stood for the same sort of ideas as Yuan, was firmly entrenched in the capital. Young China seemed to think for a moment that a purely Young China Government was to succeed the Dictatorship of Yuan Shih-k'ai. The logic of the situation, however, was unanswerable, and Young China had to be content with a few places in a Cabinet headed by Tuan, one of the recognised leaders of the Northern Army.

As Premier and Minister for War, Tuan thenceforward had

practically the whole executive power in his hands. He was the more powerful for a curious reason. On the death of Yuan Shih-k'ai the Nanking Provisional Constitution had been restored. This document had been specially designed to give Yuan as President an ornamental position, and to vest power in a Cabinet to be approved by Parliament. The boot was now on the other leg, for the new President was a pillar of the Constitution, while the new Premier belonged to the Yuan School. The result was inevitable conflict. Both sides realised well enough the necessity for compromise, Tuan because he knew that Young China constituted a force which could incite provinces to rebellion, Young China because it was plain that in North China the Northern Army was all powerful. Despite continual differences, however, they bore with each other for nearly a year, Tuan showing considerable patience with the vagaries of Parliament, Parliament recognising that there might have been somebody else to deal with less conciliatory than Tuan. But a climax was coming and it only needed some acute question to provoke a crisis.

When the United States asked China to join in action against Germany Young China was delighted, seeing large advantage in association with America over so great a question. The Premier's party was persuaded to a similar view, and in due course Parliament sanctioned the severance of relations. Young China had in mind mostly the stature to be added to China by joining in the protest against Germany's violation of international law; the prospect of a seat at the Peace Conference; above all, the protection to which she would be entitled by associating herself with the Powers who were fighting for right against might, for the weak against the strong. Doubtless Tuan and his military friends saw these things too, and value them.

But at this moment the Allies promised large financial benefits to China in return for entry into the war on their side. Suspension of the Boxer indemnity payments and revision of the Tariff would relieve the Government of pressing financial difficulties. Doubtless a loan would become available, in order that the resources of China might be organised for the purposes of the War. It took Young China some time to realise the significance of these proposals, not their significance as regards the external situation, but as regards their effect on internal politics.

They cast their eyes back to the Re-organisation Loan of 1913, the conclusion of which placed Yuan Shih-k'ai in an impregnable position, and enabled him to dissolve Parliament, re-write the Constitution and pursue his Monarchical aims at leisure. Money in China is the greatest of the gods. It will buy anything. It can make black look white, and that which is evil seem righteous. The question arose in the minds of Young China whether it was wise from its point of view that the wealth of the Allies should be poured into the lap of Tuan, to be used by him for ends antagonistic to their own. There was no gainsaying the fact that the financial benefits promised by the Allies would enormously increase the power of the Government of the day.

Nominally Parliament controlled the Government, but in reality the Northern Army, through its nominee Tuan, was the power behind the Government. Given money that Government could do as Yuan Shih-k'ai had done with the proceeds of the Re-organisation Loan, it would be possible to use it to set up an Executive over which Parliament had no control. Young China decided not to endow the Tuan Government. When Tuan asked Parliament to sanction a declaration of war his request was refused on a technical ground. The merits for the question were not discussed. Parliament objected, not to declaring war but to declaring war through a Government in which it lacked confidence. Parliament in short believed that the Government would make an improper use of the power which entry into the war would bring.

Whether Young China was justified in its distrust of Tuan Chi-jui is another question. The differences between them had a fundamental basis, involving temperament, upbringing, tradition and what not. Parliament was very much of a nursery in which the children were chronically deserving of admonition. The egotism, ignorance and vulgarity of many of the members jarred upon the punctilious old soldier. Tuan on the other hand was a bit of an autocrat, and liked to have his own way often without reference to the constitutional rights of others.

His secretariat made relations with the President difficult, and Li Yuan-hung constantly complained that his prerogatives were being infringed. Tuan's underlings sought to override everybody, relying upon the power of their chief to protect them from the consequences. Unfortunately, Tuan did protect them when he ought to have sacrificed them.

The beginning of the end came when Tuan, realising that Parliament did not like the prospect of entering the war under his leadership, sought to dominate it by summoning a conference of provincial Military Governors to decide this important point of national policy. Obviously, it was not the business of an assembly of military officers to settle such a question, and Parliament deeply resented the attempt to force acquiescence in the Premier's policy.

When the Tutchins obediently declared for war the Premier sent a communication to Parliament asking for an immediate decision on the question. The Lower House had a sitting on the morning of Saturday, May 11, but did no business because the precincts were besieged by a mob which pestered and hustled members as they entered, demanding that they should vote for war. Throughout the day members were bottled up, deprived of food, and alarmed for their lives. Large bodies of police overlooked this noisy scene without making any attempt to protect the frightened M.P.s. It was not until late in the evening that the Premier, complied with the demand of the House, and the police were ordered to clear the mob. This demonstration by hired agitators was with much reason attributed to official inspiration, and still further convinced Parliament that Tuan Chi-jui was no respecter of the Constitution.

The Cabinet had already been reduced by resignation and dismissals, and was now further depleted by the retirement of two Ministers who resigned because of their disapproval of the attempt to coerce Parliament. Finally, Tuan was left with one Minister on sick leave and several acting Ministers. He was virtually alone, and when he asked Parliament, again, to vote upon the war question Parliament refused to discuss it until the Cabinet was re-organised and re-constructed. But the terms of the Constitution precluded the possibility of re-organising the Cabinet except with the approval of Parliament. Tuan then urged the President to dissolve Parliament, but the President refused for the good reason that the Premier's request was not backed by a Cabinet. Finally the Tutchins tried to rush the President into dissolving Parliament, but Li Yuan-hung stuck to his guns. Then, when the Tutchins left the capital with the avowed object of making a military demonstration the President issued a Mandate dismissing the Premier. The President had no choice. Either he had to concede the unconstitutional demands of the Premier and the Tutchins, or he had to remove the cause of the deadlock and create a new Cabinet.

Recognising the power of the Northern Army, personified in what is known as the Peking Party, Parliament now approved the nomination as Premier of Li Ching-hai, the adopted son of Li Hung-chang, an official of the old school, and an old associate of the late Premier. Li Ching-hai, however, has hitherto refused to take up his appointment and at the time of writing the Cabinet, depleted in numbers, is headed only by an acting Premier, and still awaits re-constitution. That process hangs fire, because the essential element, a representative of the Northern Army, has not been found willing to take the leading role.

Meanwhile the Tutchins have made their demonstration by moving a few troops, commandeering rolling stock on the railways, and presenting Demands to Peking. Their principal requirement is a re-drafted Constitution reducing Parliamentary control over the Executive, a Constitution in fact which shall vest power in the Executive and relegate Parliament to the background. With the existing Provisional Constitution, and the permanent one now being drafted by Parliament, much fault can be found, and one of the obvious needs of the situation is a more practical document.

South China, however, has revolted three times with the object of securing, or preserving, constitutional rights, and if the military leaders in North China now take a change of the force at their disposal to dispossess Parliament unduly, there will be no quiet in China for many a long day. The need is for compromise between the old-fashioned, but more solid, elements in Chinese public life and the modern but inexperienced patriots who imagine that the application of a new system will remove all the disabilities from which this country suffers. Old China is powerful in the North, Young China has the power to stir up the South. The one element cannot rule without the consent of the other. Compromise is essential and seemingly inevitable, though for the moment it cannot be said exactly on what lines it will be arranged.

'The Status Quo Ante'

There is a sentence in Mr. Wilson's Russian note, which contains in itself, to those capable of reading between the lines, the whole story of the war. It is the sentence in which the President boldly and firmly denounces a return to the status quo ante. "It was the status quo ante," he wrote, "out of which this iniquitous war issued, the power of the Imperial German Government within the empire and its widespread domination and influence outside that empire." It was, of course, the Mittel-Europa policy to which the President referred, and thereby hangs a tale.

At exactly what moment the idea of the Middle European group passed from a dream into a reality will, perhaps, never be known. It must, however, have taken definite shape at least by 1903, when the concession for the Bagdad Railway was obtained from Turkey, by that famous ambassador, Marschall von Bieberstein. The work of Marschall von Bieberstein was, however, not merely to obtain concessions, it was far more to dominate the Turk. In this he was completely successful. First, the "great assassin," and subsequently the Young Turk party, were brought completely under control. How complete, indeed, this control was became apparent in the early days of the war, when, at a nod from Berlin, Enver Pasha was ready to send the Turkish fleet to bombard Odessa, and so to precipitate war with the Allies. The Ottoman Empire had, in short become little more than an appendage to the Government in Berlin.

Meantime that Government had been working to bring about the most complete union between Berlin and Vienna. The antagonisms of the two sections of the Dual Monarchy were played upon, with the result that the strong man in Hungary, Count Tisza, became the ally of Berlin. Curiously enough, as it may seem to some, the figure of the Crown Prince, Franz Ferdinand, stood in the way. A man of considerable talent, he understood what the domination of Vienna by Berlin would mean. The hegemony of the German states, which Austria had been forced to surrender as a result of the Seven Weeks' War, would, he saw, become something more than a hegemony, and Austria nothing less than a province in the new German confederation. His assassination, at Serajevo, therefore, was an event which played into the hands of the German party, with the result that, the Emperor having ceased to exercise any influence, the fate of Austria-Hungary passed into Count Tisza's hands. The result of these intrigues, as the President termed them in his note, is seen in the fact that today Austria has been reduced completely to the position of a German province.

Between the borders of Austria and the frontiers of Turkey there lay, however, that curious collection of Slav states known as the Balkan powers. There, of course, the influence of St. Petersburg was supreme, and in St. Petersburg there ruled a monarch just as determined on a triumph of Slavdom as the Kaiser was on the triumph of Deutschtum. Rumania, it is true, was governed by a German Prince, and Rumania was not Slav, but Rumania had always cast longing eyes across the Transylvanian plains, peopled very largely by men of her blood always anxious to be reunited with her. Still Rumania was then under the control of Austria, and might have continued so had not a new King come to reign in Bucharest, who was not so familiar as his father with Joseph. The game, therefore, had to be played in Sofia, and it was played on the passionate jealousy always existing between the Bulgar and the Slav. The throne of Serbia was occupied by a Serb, and the interests of Slavdom were, consequently, safe in Belgrade. But Serbia had always been the spoiled child of Russia, and herein lay the desired opening for the Deutschtum.

Now it must be recognised that there is no pretense of freedom in a Balkan country. Whatever the King is, that, in a word, is the country. When, therefore, the Austrian Ambassador, Count Tarnowski, playing a brilliant political game as such play is considered brilliant, succeeded in at once exciting the ambition of the German Prince on the throne of Bulgaria, and in stirring the passions of the Bulgarian peasants, already bitter at the loss of the territorial spoils of the first Balkan war the support of Bulgaria was definitely secured to the Central Powers. It is true that Greece and Serbia, who had wrenched these spoils from Bulgaria, had secured themselves against a Bulgarian attack by a treaty with Rumania. Both Rumania and Serbia were to learn, however, that they had calculated without their host. The King of Greece, though by descent a Dane, was the brother-in-law of the Kaiser, and so it came about that, at the critical moment of the war in Serbia, King Constantine refused to fulfill his treaty obligations, and flung Serbia to

the mercy of Austria and Bulgaria. Before, however, the attack on Serbia could be safely made, the quarrel between Bulgaria and Turkey had to be adjusted. Bulgaria, who had been tortured and enslaved by Turkey for centuries, and who had been rescued by Russia, had to be induced to betray Slavdom to Deutschtum as well as to Islam. This betrayal was duly accomplished. And thus was built up the nucleus of Mittel-Europa.

The pistol shot in Serajevo which removed the last obstacle to the German domination of Austria-Hungary, gave also the excuse and opportunity for the ultimatum to Serbia, and the ensuing declaration of war. What followed everybody knows. The first rush of invasion took the German armies, in spite of the scrap of paper, into Belgium. The invasion of Belgium had, it is true, long been frankly foreshadowed by such writers as General Bernhardi, who had never hesitated to insist that, in the event of a war with France, the German troops would violate the neutrality of the nation their country was pledged to protect. Still, nominally, Germany was to have withdrawn from Belgium after the war. In reality it was never intended that the evacuation should take place. Antwerp and Bruges were as important links in the Mittel-Europa plan as Constantinople and Bagdad. As a consequence Germany had no intention whatever of retiring from Belgium, unless it were at the point of the bayonet. With Belgium secured, Holland and Denmark would unquestionably have been the next mark, just as Schleswig-Holstein and Alsace-Lorraine had been the mark of the Seven Days' and the Seven Months' War. All that, however, was to have been only the beginning of a dream of world empire extending to the West Indies and to South America, and in the carrying out of which the Danish West Indies were to have served as the key to Panama.

This, however, was of the future. For the moment it has to be remembered that Germany holds Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire in the hollow of her hand. Her schemes have gone awry, her calculations have proved incorrect, but still with her hand firmly clasped on an enormous empire stretching from Wilhelmshaven, on the North Sea, and Hamburg, on the Baltic, between the frontiers of France and Russia, across the Austro-Hungarian empire, over the Balkans, through Bulgaria to the Bosphorus, and beyond that along the line of the railway to Bagdad, she could successfully welcome a return to the status quo ante. The war would have riveted her hold, economically and physically, on the whole range of that country, and though nominally only the German Empire of the status quo ante bellum, attached merely by alliances to the countries under her control, she would really be completely master of these countries, and could set to work to build up a greater military and commercial system than ever before, a system which would compel the rest of Europe and the Americas to become one huge camp, waiting for the day when the struggle would be renewed with ten times greater chances of her victory than today. That is why Mr. Wilson declares that democracy must submit or conquer, and that is why he insists that a return to the status quo ante is impossible—Christian Science Monitor.

Correspondence

August 4, And China

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir,—According to the Chinese reports, China will soon declare war on Germany and this will be the first act on the part of the new Government under the Presidency of Feng Kuochang.

It would be a happy coincidence if such a declaration were to be made on the 4th of August next—a day destined to be remembered in the annals of history when the forces of autocracy clashed with the forces of democracy. At this stage of the world's war, China dare not waver between two opinions, and I believe she would not ignore the issue if she could; and she could not ignore it, if she would.

There is a story, that comes from the Franco-German war, of a soldier who was sent to reconnoitre. When he came to the woods near Klosterkampe he walked into a body of German soldiers. One caught him by the throat, saying: "If you speak you are a dead man." What should the brave man do? Allow his army to run into the ambush? No! He screamed at the top of his voice. "To me, Auvergne, the enemy is here." He died but he saved tens of thousands of men.

In the same sense, China may even have to sacrifice her men if called upon to side with the forces of democracy, but her action will, in the last analysis, redound to her eternal credit and she will thereby contribute her share of the world's future greatness and prosperity. Let China fix the 4th of August next as a day suitable for her to declare a state of war with the Germans, to destroy the idol which stands for tyranny, for oppression, for injustice and for the enslaving of the body and the destruction of the soul of mankind. I am, etc.

Shanghai, July 20, 1917.

NEXT.

'There Is No Third Event'

Mr. Hilaire Belloc's Remarkable Survey Of The War—Its
Beginning And Its End—The Meaning Of Its Great
Alternatives, Victory Or Defeat

"This war cannot be closed by compromise. The enemy think unbroken is incompatible with us. Either it lives and we die or we live and it dies."

There is no third event."

So says Mr. Hilaire Belloc in a remarkable survey of the war, its beginning and its end, in Land and Water—a most attractive and readable American number.

"The war rages," he says, "it is in the consciousness of all Europe that its turning-point is at hand. The length of time already past, the doubts of international finance upon the fortunes of further loans, the pouring out of lives, and the stalemate of the strain are bringing us to the point where the exhausted enemy can, for the first time in the long process of his enemy, play a strong political card. He is playing it with all the energy remaining to him—he is playing it not only in Russia and at Stockholm, but in public statement through the suggestion and the repetition which he hopes may shake resolution even in France and England."

"It is the moment, if ever there was one in this great business, when opinion must make itself secure once and for ever, both by memory and by anticipation, of what the core of this great conflict has been and must continue to be."

"We have before us now, as the summer of 1917 opens, very plainly contrasted. Victory or Defeat. If we refuse the first in any degree, we accept the second."

"The will is the same as ever, but the intellectual confusion is greater. We must reduce that confusion if we are to proceed."

"One thing only will restore security, and that is a victory over the armed forces of the enemy, his disarmament, and then the exaction of just retribution," adds Mr. Belloc. "If that is not done from lack of will and tenacity, then we have voluntarily lost in the great debate, and we shall no longer be ourselves."

again for ever. If it cannot be done from lack of power, then we have compulsorily lost the future of England. If it is done—and only if it is done—can the security of Britain, with all that it means, be restored."

"Retribution is a part of justice and still more in the present connection a necessary part of policy. Those who have deliberately destroyed must restore. Those who were guilty of breaking the public law of Europe must suffer a penalty. For there is nothing final that is not rooted in the spirit, and if you do not break the evil will you do not conquer evil."

"The English papers have not printed the greater part of the evidence against the enemy. The reason they have not done so is, I think, in the main, that sort of reticence with regard to things physically repulsive which is a very marked character in the modern English temperament. But if anyone will ask those of his friends who can bear evidence as to what has happened in the invaded countries, if anyone will ask such a man for his own particular experience, and many such men for their own particular experiences, I think he will be appalled. There is not only a record of cruelty, it is a record of amazing and inhuman dirt. It is not only a record of amazing and inhuman dirt, it is a record of diabolical things in the way of calculated insult and oppression."

"When that spirit gets into an individual or into a community, you must extirpate it. You must kill it or it will kill its neighbors, and amongst its neighbors is yourself. You can only extirpate it by breaking its will, and you can only break its will by punishment. There will be no victory unless by its own labor the German community which has done these things of its own free will, and even with delight, is compelled to restore the material part of that which it has destroyed. There will be no victory unless a very large number of men personally and demonstrably guilty of the evil deeds are personally punished for them; and there will be no victory unless the instrument—I mean the German army—by which these things were done with the full consent, remember, the full approval and full support of the German people

(Continued on Page 7)

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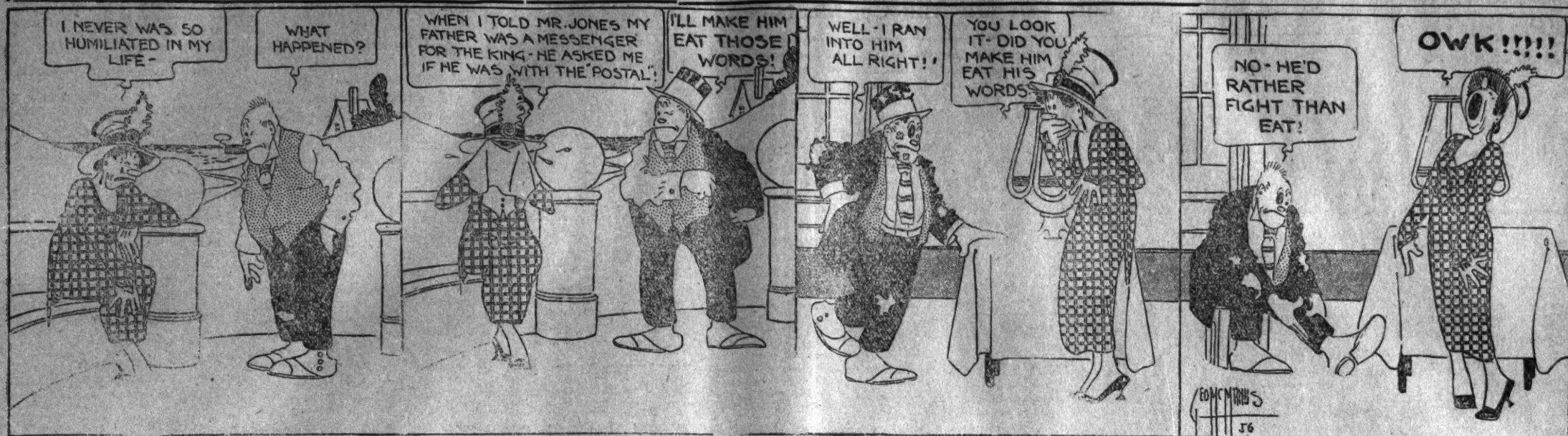
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Sport Skirts of Silk And Ribbon

"Have you seen the newest thing in sport skirts?" asked the Girl Who Sews, getting out her workbasket and preparing to keep her fingers busy while she chatted with her caller. "The silk ones are lovely, I think, but I was much surprised, only yesterday, to discover one made of ribbon! I am going to make myself one of those now. The model that I mean to copy was of rose-colored moire ribbon, about five or six inches wide, and white moire of the same width, the two put together with hands of plain white satin ribbon, two inches wide. Possibly the moire was finished with a satin edge, but it looked to me like a separate piece of ribbon. The skirt was perfectly plain, just gathered slightly into a rather narrow belt of the rose pink ribbon. It had two square pockets, one at either side of the front, made of the rose silk headed at top and bottom by inch-wide stripes of white satin ribbon. Mine is to be similar, only it will be blue and white instead of pink and white. I am going to make it out of some lovely wide moire ribbon sashes that I had when I was a small child. Evidently I was not allowed to wear them a great deal, or didn't, for some

reason, for they seem to be as good as new. I have had them cleaned and, as I have several—my sister has given me hers, which were duplicates of mine—and they are very long, I shall have plenty of material.

"Another of those skirts that I saw was made of a lovely soft old blue, a satin finished silk with stripes of flowered ribbon in harmonising colors, with a great deal of gold color in the background. One of apricot silk, a soft, shimmery sort, had stripes of flowered ribbon with a black background. That was very smart. A dainty thing was made of pale yellow silk, moire, with wide stripes or panels of white silk which was, in turn, striped with lines of yellow and black and sprinkled over with tiny flowers.

"Other skirts of plain white silk, the washable variety, had wide horizontal stripes of brocaded silk in gayly flowered design, but those with vertical panels were much prettier and more graceful, in my opinion. Moreover, those brocaded ones looked rather too elaborate for a separate skirt, I thought.

"With my new blue and white moire ribbon sport skirt, I shall wear simple blouses of white mull or organdie; and I shall make several by hand, trimming them with a bit of hemstitching or embroidery and a few tucks, nothing elaborate."

There Is No Third Event

(Continued from Page 6)

as a whole, is broken up and forbidden to arise.

"If you are convinced that a complete victory is unattainable (and I am convinced of the exact opposite—believing that the issue actually may be near at hand, and in any case only depends upon tenacity), then, whether you like it or not, you are admitting defeat. England simply cannot live so long as there remains, autonomous, capable of action, full of the memories of a successful resistance, an organized and armed community which has broken, and will break again, those conventions of public law—particularly in maritime warfare—upon which the life of this country depends.

"Say that victory in the complete sense is impossible, if you will—but then have the intellectual candor to admit the immediate consequence, which is the abyss of failure. For if victory is not complete in this supreme crisis of the world, there is no victory at all, but sheer defeat.

"The things that Germany has done, that the whole German nation has enthusiastically done, in this war will either be made impossible in the future through the memory of terrible punishment, or else they will not. Either the will and the very soul of this evil will be broken up or they will remain. If they remain, all that we have known in the past as England cannot remain side by side with them. The artery of English life, which is the sea, will be cut. Security, which is the root of English character, will be lost and—perhaps most profound of all in its effect—the years to come will be lived out under an increasing sense of failure and humiliation.

"There arose in Europe a novel

thing which said: 'I propose to live my own life in spite of Europe. I will break treaties, I will annex and despoil—I will consume all that feeds me, even if my increase is the death of others.' At its fullest development it challenged what it had long threatened. It was opposed by a league representing older and better things. In this league the two principals were the ancient western civilisations of France and England.

"Now either this evil place and spirit so besieged will be carried and the war won, or it will hold out. If it holds out—that is, if peace is permitted it as to an unredressed fortress, then those who set out to restore public law and to avenge Europe are defeated. No verbiage can disguise that truth," concludes Mr. Belloc.

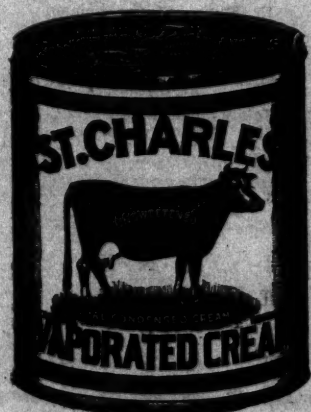
Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Fushimi Maru	May 1
Kaga Maru	May 16
Mishima Maru	July 9
Tsuyama Maru	June 8
For Liverpool	
Kashima Maru	June 30
Katori Maru	June 3
For New York	
Tatsuno Maru	May 21
Tsushima Maru	July 11
For San Francisco, etc.	
Korea Maru	July 19
Nippon Maru	June 15
Persia Maru	July 6
For Tacoma	
Hawaii Maru	July 19
Justin	July 13
Mexico Maru	June 27

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$600 B.
Chartered	150 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 6.15 B.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 340 S.
North China	Tls. 140 S.
Union of Canton	Tls. 840 S.
Yangtze	\$102 1/2 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$143 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 325
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 100
"Shell"	Tls. 120s. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 30 S.
Kochien	Tls. 35 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	\$2.45
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$114
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 90 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 1/2
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 68
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 84 1/2
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 80 1/2 B.
Waihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	\$0.8
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-w-o.	Tls. 155
E-w-o. Pref.	Tls. 100
International	Tls. 90 Sa.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 68
Oriental	Tls. 70
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 36 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 124 B.
Yangtsepo	Tls. 14.00 B.
Yangtsepo Pref.	Tls. 5.30 B.
Industrials	
Butter Tite	Tls. 22
China Sugar	\$96 S.
Green Island	Tls. 1.30
Langkate	Tls. 15 B.
Taijor Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$16 1/2
Llewellyn	\$40
Lane, Crawford	\$95 B.
Moutrie	\$85
Watson	\$10 B.
Weeks	Tls. 15 1/2 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9.60 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 37
Batu Anan 1913	Tls. 1 B.
Bukit Tog Alang	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Bute	Tls. 1 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.15 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Cheng	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Domion	Tls. 11
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 7 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 10 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Karau	Tls. 27 1/2
Kota Bahros	Tls. 12 1/2
Kroowek Java	Tls. 7 B.
Padang	Tls. 17 B.
Pengkalen Durian	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Permatang	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Repah	Tls. 1 B.
Samagas	Tls. 0.80
Seokee	Tls. 7 1/2
Senawang	Tls. 1.10 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 0.80 Sa.
Shi Malay-pref	Tls. 6 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.20
Tungala	Tls. 1.55 B.
Tungel Duri	Tls. 11 1/2
ua Mangsri	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
ua Kalantan	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.75 B.
Shi Malay	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Shi Malay	Tls. 1.05 B.
Shi Malay	Tls. 1.9 1/2
Shi Malay	Tls. 2 B.
Shi Malay	Tls. 5 B.
Miscellaneous	
I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
ity Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
al Elec. and Ash	\$2
anghai Trams	Tls. 70 1/2 B.
anghai Gas	Tls. 20 B.
ree Bazaar	Tls. 30
anghai Mercury	Tls. 30
al Telephone	Tls. 80 S.
al Waterworks	Tls. 235 S.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 20, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate

@ 92 1/2 = Tls. 1.08

@ 72.4 = Mex. \$1.49

Mex. dollars Market rate

72.1

Bar Silver

39 1/2

Copper Cash

18 1/2

Sovereigns

Buying rate @ 3/9 1/2 = Tls. 5.24

exch. @ 72.4 = Mex. \$7.24

Peking Bar

263

Native Interest

10.05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver

40 1/2 d.

Bank Rate of Discount

5%

Market rate of discount

3 m-s.

4 m-s.

6 m-s.

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London

Fr. 27.33

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$ 47 1/2

Consols

T.T. 218 1/2

Exchange Closing Quotations

London

T.T. 3/10

London

Demand 3/10 1/2

India

(nominal) T.T. 28 1/2

Paris

T.T. 52 1/2

Paris

Demand 52 1/2

New York

T.T. 91 1/2

New York

Demand 91 1/2

Hongkong

T.T. 67 1/2

Japan

T.T. 66 1/2

Batavia

T.T. 218 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates

London

4 m-s. Cds. 3/11 1/2

London

4 m-s. Docys. 3/11 1/2

London

6 m-s. Cds. 4/1

London

6 m-s. Docys. 4/1

Paris

4 m-s. 54 1/2

New York

4 m-s. 94 1/2

Customs House Exchange Rates For

July

Hk. Tls. 4.76 @ 3/9 1/2

1 @ 519 = Francs 5.78

1 No quotation Market 4.72

1 @ 39 1/2 Gold 4.12

1 @ 57 1/2 Yen. 1.95

1 @ 15 Rupees 3.15

1 @ 470 Roubles 4.57

1 @ 150 Mex. \$1.50

† Nominal

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, July 20, 1917.

Official

International Cotton (ord.)

Tls. 90.00

Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 0.80

Unofficial

S.M.C. 6% debts. 1903 Tls. 90.00

S.M.C. 6% debts. 1908 Tls. 90.00

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 124.50

Gulas "L" Tls. 7.10

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnbouw en Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat:

The output of crude oil for July 18 was 77 tons.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Copies of the Directors' Report, Revenue Account and Balance Sheet may be obtained on application in person or in writing to the Managers

Head Office, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Lih Teh Oil Mill Co. Meets

The shareholders of the Lih Teh Oil Mill Co., Ltd., held their seventh annual meeting yesterday at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons, 2 Kiukiang Road.

Mr. A. W. Burkill occupied the chair, and the other director present was Mr. Liu Chang-yin. Altogether 1,339 shares were represented.

The notice convening the meeting having been read by the secretary, the chairman quoted the auditor's report for the financial year ending May 31, 1917, and said:

"The mill is now finished and all our machinery installed. Work was commenced just before the end of our financial year and I am glad to be able to tell you that everything is working satisfactorily. With the new plant we can increase our production and are in a position to deal with various kinds of seeds, and everything has been done to make the whole mill as up to date as possible."

"With regard to the accounts there is very little for me to say; we made a small profit during the year, as our refinery was working, and have now at the credit of profit and loss account Tls. 45,506.40. We propose to deal with this sum as follows:—Transfer Tls. 23,076.96 to

the credit of reserve account, bringing that up to Tls. 60,000; write off our investment in the Wah Chong Mill, Tls. 3,500, and carry forward the balance, Tls. 13,929.44."

"With regard to the prospects for the current year, it is hard and unwise to make any forecast. There is a very good demand in all consuming markets at remunerative prices, but the question of freight makes business very difficult, if not impossible for some markets."

The chairman then moved the adoption of the following resolutions:

No. 1. That the report and accounts as presented be accepted. Proposed by Mr. A. W. Burkill, seconded by Mr. Liu Chang-yin.

No. 2. That the appointment of Mr. Demets and Mr. G. H. Potts as directors of the company be confirmed. Proposed by Mr. C. R. Burkill and seconded by the Rev. L. F. Saloun.

No. 3. That Mr. A. W. Burkill be re-elected a director of the company. Proposed by the Rev. L. F. Saloun, seconded by Mr. Liu Chang-yin.

No. 4. That Mr. R. C. B. Fennell be re-elected auditor of the company. Proposed by Mr. C. R. Burkill and seconded by Mr. J. V. C. Davis.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1917

Date and Place	Per	Chl.	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Regis.
Today									
Waihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Fengtien	8.30*	9.00*						
Hongkong, S. Ports, Australia, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez		11.00*	12.30						8.00*
Hongkong and Canton via Suez	Tientsin	11.00*							10.30*
Europe via Suez		8.00							5.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Inaba maru	9.00							8.00
Japan and U.S.A. via Moji	Naankin								5.00
Siberia via Siberia	Via Pukow								5.00
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada	Colombia	4.30							4.30
U.S.A. and Europe	Atsuta maru	10.00*							4.30
Japan Ports	Train								4.30
Tientsin (Every day except Sunday)	Train								4.30
Hankow and Tientsin	Train								4.30
Hankow	Train								4.30
Ningpo	Train								4.30
Tomorrow									
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	Via Pukow								5.00
River Ports	Kiangyung								5.00
Waihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kingsing								5.00
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Wuehang								5.00
Yingchow	Yingchow								5.00
Monday, July 23									
Japan via Nagasaki	Omi maru								5.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow								5.00
Swatow	Wingsang								5.00
Hongkong and Canton	Chenau								5.00
Hongkong									5.00
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada	Kiangshin								5.00
U.S.A. and Europe	Shanghai								5.00
River Ports	Omi maru								5.00
Poochoo									5.00
Japan Ports									5.00
Tuesday, July 24									
Europe via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow								5.00
Waihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Shantien								5.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow								5.00
Amoy and Hongkong									5.00
Wednesday, July 25									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow								5.00
Amoy and Hongkong									5.00
Thursday, July 26									
Japan via Moji	Kumano maru								5.00
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada									5.00
U.S.A. and Europe									5.00

† Letters forwarded by these mails only when specially marked.

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders noon.

E Registration 3.30 a.m. Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. H Registration 3.30 p.m. on previous day.

British Post Office.—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.20 and 9 o'clock on the same evening during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a.m.

Japanese Post Office.—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination. Mails.

Shanghai-Nanking Close Daily.

Railway. a.m. p.m.

Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China. 7.00

Soochow, Wush, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate place. 7.30

Nanzhang & Kiatinghsien. 8.00

Soochow, Wush, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River ports. 11.30

Soochow, Wush, Changchow and intermediate places. 2.30

Nanzhang & Kiatinghsien. 4.30

Soochow, Wush, Changchow, all River Ports and North China. 9.00

Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.

Sinchwang, (Tspiao and Szejing) Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan

Kashan, Wangtien, Shieh (and Tungshiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping (and Tangsi) and Hangchow (also Huchow) 6.30

and 8.00 daily.

Shanghai-Hangchow Train.

Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashan (and Tangsi), Shieh (and Tungshiang), Changan (also Shihmenwan) Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoching & Sioashan). 1.00

Shanghai-Woosung Train.

Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tachang). 6. 7

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital \$1,000,000
 Reserve Fund 1,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,000,000

Head Office: 23 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
 Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
 Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
 T. Outherson, Esq.
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
 W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
 W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
 The Bank of England.
 The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
 The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
 The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
 The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
 Amritsar, Delhi, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.), Foochow, Medan, Tavy (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
 Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
 Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
 Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BRENNER, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
 Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Secours et Agences:
 Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Doudichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankow, Pnom-Penh.

Bankers:
 In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
 In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiat de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling, \$1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 15,500,000

..... \$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

F. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Hilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 26,960,000

Kope. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the

Chinese Government .. 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 3, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E. C. 2.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Changchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chaofoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolayevsk, Vladivostok, Hailar, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tails, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIEWSKI,

G. CARRERE,

Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00

Reserve \$ 10,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,408,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both tails and dollars with interest may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tails and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 16th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$80,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanjing, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tails at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital France 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotta.

HEAD OFFICE 74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up 36,000,000

Reserve Fund 21,300,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshan, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Maoyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sinaifu, Dairen, Mukden, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokio, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. K. KUROKAWA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus—U.S. \$6,500,000.00

Undivided Profits... 1,010,000.00

U.S. \$7,510,000.00

Head Office: 55 Wall Street, New York

National City Bank Building.

London Office: 38 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay, Hongkong, Peking, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Santo Domingo, Cebu, Manila, San Pedro de, Colon, Medellin, Macoris, (Cristobal C.Z.), Shanghai, Hankow, Panama, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:

Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Havana, San Paulo, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Klukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulden 60,000,000 (about 55,000,000)

Reserve Fund—

Gulden 9,225,431 (about \$27,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjarmasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Balei, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebin-Tingri, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tails and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tail accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H\$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up Capital H\$1,371,500

Reserve Fund H\$ 120,000

Investment reserve fund... H\$ 20,000

Head Office:

No. 4 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital \$1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 600,000

Head Office: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kumping Tails 10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Tails and Dollars according to arrangements.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA, Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH, No. 1 Klukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up) .. Yen 15,000,000

Reserve .. Yen 1,470,000

Deposits .. Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Mori, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:

LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED

New York Banker:

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travelers' and Commercial Letters at Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KAWAHARA, Manager

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).

Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office)

中 華 銀 行

Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head Office: Tientsin

Capital \$2,000,000.00

Paid up Capital \$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Hankow, Shanghai, Hongkong, Nanking, Canton, Haichow, Pengpu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Ningpo, Hangchow, Tientsin, Shaoching.

Shanghai Branch

441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager

T. D. ZAR, Sub-manager.

Launch Services

TODAY

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for



The American Consul-General has received from the authorities in Washington Registration Cards issued under the Selective Draft Act of Congress.

The registration of Americans residing abroad under the above referred to Act is voluntary, and such registration is confined to male Americans who are 21 years of age and who have not reached their 31st birthday.

Applicants for voluntary registration may apply, beginning with July 21st, 1917, at No. 18 Whangpoo Road, Shanghai, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 12 p.m. and between 2 and 4 p.m.

It should be understood that the foregoing is for purposes of home registration, and should not be confused with the registration called for by the local "American Census Committee" which offers opportunity for registration to all male Americans over 17 years of age.

14534

Dr. Carr, L.D.S., D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon,
Room No. 171, Astor House Hotel
Hours 10 to 5. Telephone No. 200

On the occasion of the Belgian National Fete

On Saturday, July 21
A CONCERT
will be given at
VERDUN GARDEN

474 Avenue Joffre
(Formerly German Garden Club)

Special Dinners will be served
in the open air.

Application for tables should be made
in advance to the Manager of
Hotel De France

14523

FOR SALE

I.—Lancashire Boiler, 3 Sets.

BOILER shell, dia. 7ft., length 28ft., flue, dia. 2'-9", length 28ft., thickness 7/16", shell plate, thickness 9/16" of Sennec Wrought Steel, face plate, thickness 5/8", rivetings, Butt joints 4 line of Sennec wrought steel, dia. 7/8", Gasket stay, Sennec wrought steel 14 pcs. rivet of stay, dia. 3/4", pitch 3", Gloway tubes 10 pcs., Area of fire grate, 33 square ft. width 2'-9" length 6", normal pressure, 120 lbs. square inch, maker, John Musgrave & Co., Bolton, England. Used 2 years in Hankow. (Tested 200 lbs. square inch.)

II.—Horizontal Tendon Compound Engine, 1 Set.

Type, H.
High pressure cylinder, dia. 14", low pressure cylinder, dia. 28", length of stroke 20", num. of revolutions 155/m., steam pressure 120 lbs. square inch, indicated h.p. 290, maximum h.p. (1/4 cut off) 410, dia. of fly wheel 10 ft., maker, Makkin Toshi & Co., New York, U.S.A., made in 1906.

III.—The Above Auxiliary Machines

- 1 Steam Separator
- 1 Feed Water Heater
- 1 Surface Condenser
- 2 Duplex Feed Pumps
- 1 Oil Separator

Pipes and Valves, etc.

Please apply to

BURIN & COMPANY,

Tel. Nos. 1357 & 4246.

No. 9 Hankow Road.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that on and after this date W. SOMMER will sign per procuration for Knapp & Baxter, Inc.

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

W. B. KNAPP,

General Manager.

July 19th, 1917.

14514

Burlington Hotel

(173 BUBBLING WELL ROAD),
SHANGHAI

A FIRST-CLASS Hotel conveniently situated near Town but away from the noise, dust, etc.

Specially suitable for those who cannot get away for the Summer, but require a change and quiet nights amidst pleasant surroundings.

GOOD rooms, with Bathrooms attached, to let.

REASONABLE RATES.

Hotel's own Motor Car for hire at the usual charges.

14419

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2452.

Thomas Hanbury School for Boys

THE Council is prepared to receive applications for the post of Resident Assistant Master at the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys. Pay Tls. 140, Tls. 165 and Tls. 190 per mensem: board and quarters are provided.

Candidates should be trained and possess a certificate of the British Board of Education, and should be able to take up the usual form work and to specialise in Mathematics or Chemistry.

Applications should state age, qualifications, experience, etc., and should be forwarded, together with copies of testimonials and certificates, to the undersigned forthwith.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, July 12, 1917.

14474

STEAMERS FOR SALE

D/W Tonnage Capacity:—4,600 and 1,300, June; 1,800 June/July; 6,500, 3,200, 5,500 and 6,300, July; 1,400 July/Aug.; 5,700, 3,750, 800, 5,500 and 1,500, Aug.; 3,200 and 6,800, Aug./Sept.; 3,100 and 3,500, Sept./Oct.; 5,350, 5,000, 4,100, 1,500 and 6,000 Oct.; 2,500, 2,000, 1,500 and 2,050, Dec.; 1,900, Dec./Jan.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES,

96 Szechuen Road.

Tel. No. 280.

Stop thinking of the fortune you are going to make; of the wheel you're going to break; and think of The Marco Polo Scarf—of the joy it will give her on your behalf.

In Pink, Light Blue, Light Green, Cream & White.

Price Prepaid \$4.25

Postage & Duty Free

WIDLER & COMPANY,
Chungking, West China.

JUST ARRIVED

MEUX'S STOUT

In excellent condition

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Wine Merchants

Tel. Central 2021

High-class Provisions

Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

Only the best!

If any article sold by us is found to be dearer than the same article sold elsewhere, kindly inform us and we will make the necessary reduction.

Motor Delivery Service.

C. EDDIE & COMPANY,

1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai.

Telephone North 639.

14319

Cancellation of Bills of Lading

Messrs. Ting Kee of Shanghai (上海鼎記) entrusted a person named Zar Chee-un (柴啟恩) at Hankow to ship 60 packages of Chunchow Tobacco to Shanghai on Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's steamers. The said Zar Chee-un has now disappeared and the undersigned firms have requested the Chamber of Commerce and Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, at Hankow, to wire the Shanghai office of the latter to stop the delivery of the said cargo and to cancel two bills of lading—one, No. 85, marked "A," for 50 packages of Tobacco (90 piculs) per s.s. Wuchang, trip No. 212, for Shanghai; another, No. 43, marked "A," for 10 packages of Tobacco (18 piculs) per s.s. Dongding, trip No. 990, for Shanghai.

The public are hereby warned against accepting or negotiating the said bills, which have been declared null and void.

The advertisement also appears in Shunpao and Sin Wan Pao.

Hen Woo (恆和)

Ziang Sheng (祥盛)

Yu Yung-cheong (俞榮昌)

Foo Chen-sun (福順森)

Hankow Tobaccoists,

residing in Shanghai.

Foreign Laundry

41 Great Western Road

(French Concession.)

A foreign laundry under foreign supervision; skilful labor.

Prices moderate, and prompt delivery.

14503

JOINT NOTIFICATION

The public is hereby notified that commencing from 12th July, 1917, all receipts by the undersigned Government Railways must be collected in silver dollars or equivalent, i.e., Bank Notes which are negotiable for cash at par, except passenger and baggage fares which may be accepted in Notes same as before.

By Order

(sd.) C. C. WANG,

Managing Director of Peking-Mukden Line.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,

Managing Director of Tientsin-Pukow Line.

Tientsin, July 12th, 1917.

14492

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2a Jinkee Road.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

ST. LOUIS CASH REGISTERS!

CLOSING OUT STOCK

Moderate Prices

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

5th floor, 6 Kiukiang Road.

GUARANTEED



Underwoods
Remingtons
Royals
Olivers
L. C. Smiths

\$90

to \$150

Selected Machines for Schools \$70 to \$90

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Tel. 4778

4 Canton Rd., Shanghai.

Tel. 4778

AMERICAN O'KAY BRAND

Hair Clippers \$1.60 each

Well-known for their Cheapness, Durability and good Workmanship.

Wholesale and Retail

CHYO & COMPANY

Tel. 2085

A134 Szechuen Road (opposite Chinese Post Office)

Shanghai Race Club

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

In response to the Red Cross Society's appeal for Funds, the

Stewards of the Shanghai Race Club

HAVE DECIDED TO HOLD A

Grand Gala and Band Night

IN THE

Race Club's Enclosure

FOR MEMBERS AND THEIR GUESTS

ON

Friday, 27th July, 1917, at 9.15 p.m.

The Proceeds will be Donated to the Entente
Allies' Red Cross Funds.

ILLUMINATIONS

FIREWORKS

DANCES BY POPULAR LADY AMATEURS

CINEMATOGRAPH

MUNICIPAL BAND

DANCING IN THE COFFEE ROOM

(Music by Professor Papini's Orchestra).

Tickets of Admission for Members and their guests, \$3.00 each, can be obtained from the undersigned.
(Light Refreshments Free).

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

14531

ANTIMONY REGULUS.

(99% pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT MINING BUREAU, WUCHANG.

Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"

15721

APARTMENTS

SITUATION VACANT

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-16 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

14505

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

FACING PARK

A large sitting room with Bedroom and Bath room attached, suitable for a married couple

Phone 1946

TO LET, well-furnished rooms with board, suitable married couples or friends. Also small attic room with or without board, at moderate terms. 12A Quinsan Gardens.

14538 J.24.

IN a comfortable Western house, with fine, airy, bright rooms and superior tennis court, a home is offered two gentlemen; French and English cooking. \$90 per month. Apply S. A. P.

14516

TO LET: Flat of three rooms with verandah, bathrooms, servants' quarters and kitchen. Western district. \$100 per month, water, light and taxes included. Apply to Box 332, THE CHINA PRESS.

14519 J.21.

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let at 61 Carter Road, in exceptionally cool house, superior furnished, large and smaller bed-sitting-rooms, facing south; large verandahs and bathrooms attached; garden, tennis, telephone, tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

14485

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

14487

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED: Furnished bedroom with bathroom attached (without board). Dixwell Road or Hongkew. Apply to Box 331, THE CHINA PRESS.

14513 J.22.

WANTED immediately, qualified stenographer. Reply, stating qualifications, to Box 341, THE CHINA PRESS.

14525

THE Nanking Foreign School desires normal graduate grade teacher, American system. Missionary salary. Address references to Secretary, Nanking Foreign School, Nanking.

14571

WANTED: Reliable Chinese who can invest a little money in wholesale business. Good salary and commission guaranteed. Reply in first instance to Box 340, THE CHINA PRESS.

14529

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 41 Rue Massenet. For full particulars apply to Wha Tung Co., 39 Kiangle Road. Tel. Central 2496.

14536 A.2.

65 Broadway Terrace: Cosy 4-roomed house, with servants' quarters, and all modern conveniences, to let. Apply to 10 Yangtzepoo Road.

14517 J.25.

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road. Tls. 50 per month. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

14446

TO LET, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. Tls. 80 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

14550

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

SHOWROOM suitable for offices, with or without godown, centrally situated to let, also smaller offices. Apply to Box 338, THE CHINA PRESS.

14527 J.22.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, Swiss, 14 years in the East, capable of managing large bookkeeping department, with thorough knowledge of all office work connected with import, export and agency business, is open for engagement from 1st November, 1917. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

14487 J.21.

OFFICE MAN of experience, holding responsible position, wants extra work after office hours and lots of it; no work too complex to handle; no position too small to consider or accept, to either one of which I promise true devotion, and to him who favors me with his confidence. I shall be unremitting in my labors to compensate. Apply to Ally: THE CHINA PRESS.

14194

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Lee-Enfield match rifle, in good condition, with aperture sights. Price Tls. 50. Apply to Box 334, THE CHINA PRESS.

14521 J.22.

FOR SALE, one second-hand Cash Register, in good working order. Adding and writing. Apply to Box 336, THE CHINA PRESS.

14555 J.22.

WANTED, cycle-car, light car, or motor-cycle, with or without side-car. Must be in good condition. Apply to Box 335, THE CHINA PRESS.

14524 J.22.

WANTED: Canoe in good condition, also yacht suitable for two or three people. Apply to Box 339, THE CHINA PRESS.

14528 J.22.

FOR SALE about 30 very strong second-hand packing cases, good as new; sizes from 20-35 ft. Apply Ye Old Curio Shop, Astor House.

14518 J.21.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11